B.S.A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 6— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 75	Rs. 30
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ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		12,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		13,050
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,093
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,439
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,103
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Jan.	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
8th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karach.
9th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar. Coast ports.
13th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
20th „	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
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BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
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REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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AGENTS — C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	M Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	T. Morei	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Dec.	21 Dec.
@Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	30 „	2 Jan.
Indus Maru ..	K. Mori	4,366	13 „	4 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	N. Yoshioka	4,889	16 „	6 „
Kurohime Maru ..	....	..	5 Jan.	15 „
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 „	24 „
Indo Maru @ Borneo Maru	S. Takata T. Motoshige	5,001 5,864	20 „ 25 Jan.	30 „ 27 Jan.

* Passenger Steamer,
@ Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road. Bombay

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WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
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(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
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Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.
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Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1918:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVALKAR & Co., Chief Agents 1 roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
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Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
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Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

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AQUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced OPTICIAN for old established Bazar Firm. Good pay for right man. Box No. 1162, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2421

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2417

WANTED.—A full time LADY TEACHER to teach needle work in Girl's School, pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply personally at JUMA MUSJID OFFICE, Bombay.
A R2366

WANTED.—A MATRICULATED GUJARATI as JUNIOR CLERK, must have good handwriting. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24770

WANTED A CASHIER on Rs. 150—250 for a Limited concern, carrying on Motor Transport Business. Only those need apply who can furnish Rs. 5,000 in cash as security. Apply to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A 2396

APPLICATIONS INVITED for positions on Staff of Company operating throughout Bombay Presidency controlling Distribution and Sales of Remarkable Invention. Applicants must have first class knowledge of salesmanship, possess excellent characters, unquestionable references, and be prepared to provide a cash security of Rs. 1,300. The positions vacant are exceptional and carry joint control in Company together with good remuneration and prospects. Applications treated in confidence and must be accompanied by references Only applicants with necessary qualifications need apply to Box No 1158, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2410

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24713

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a respectable and well established Coal Company's Shares on pay and commission. Apply at once with copies of certificates and references to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24737

REQUIRED a GRADUATE CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Commercial Law for out-station; board and lodging free. Apply with terms Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2419

WANTED—A JAIN GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Superintendent and ENGLISH TEACHER for a Jain Boarding. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2399

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE, CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2387

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Santa Cruz, Ghodbunder Road, next to the Public Dispensary and five minutes' walk from the Station, the GROUND and FIRST FLOOR of a large and commodious bungalow, each Floor containing five large Bed-rooms with Baths (floor Bed-rooms have galleries besides) very large Drawing Hall with broad Verandah, Kuchen, Store and Dining Room. Extra Motor Garage. Apply to JHAVERI RE-VASHANKER JUGJIVAN, near Khara Kuva, Jhaveri Bazar.
C 24778

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS, Asa Lees Make—Apply No. 1153 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
K 24762

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPE WRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M R2379

GOOD ENGLISH—Learn it by correspondence. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona.
M R2418

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance al by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Offic Box 452, Bombay.
T R2411

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

PROFESSION.

WHY PASS sleepless nights, when ASTHMA is cured in a day. Per phial Rs. 10. Dr. DAS, Ramna, Dacca.
P R2416

RUSSIAN BATHS and MASSAGES by European Nurse. Health resort. Gaiety Chambers, Bori Bunder.
T R2415

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2385

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Consupation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Resident Pathologist on Rs. 150 per mensem, with free batchelor quarters.

Applicants should state their age, qualifications, record at Medical College and previous experience, specially in Pathology and Bacteriology work and forward not more than three recent testimonials of their previous work.

The appointment will be tenable for one year and the selected candidate will be eligible for re-election at the end of that period.

Applications should be addressed upto the 15th January, 1926, to the undersigned.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA
Dean.
C 24766

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Mill Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1926, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1925, the Income and Expenditure Account from commencement to 6th March 1925 and the Profit and Loss Account for the period from 7th March 1925 to 30th September 1925.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 8th of January, to THURSDAY, the 28th of January, 1926, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Indore, 18th December, 1925.
24780

CONSOLIDATED MILLS SUPPLIES, LTD V. GEORGE A. MURPHY.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle", dated the 29th December, 1925, stating the above defendant's address as "doing business in Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., at Churchgate Street, within the Fort, Bombay", we have to state that George A. Murphy left our employ in July, 1923, to join the Consolidated Mills Supply Co., Ltd.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.
24777

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 18th Ordinary General Meeting held on MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1925, at Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred) per share free of Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 19th December, 1925, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, dated 28th December, 1925.
C24749

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (Estate and effects) of HARGOWANDAS UNDERJEE also known as H. A. Shanghavi, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a retired business man. ..... Deceased.

KHUSHALDAS KURJI PAREKH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the duly constituted attorney of Devkuverbai, widow of the deceased, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of November, 1925.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND PARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24775

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that OOSMAN SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DASANI has contracted to sell to our client Haji Habib Haji Karim, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort; in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 433, New No. 1/2315, Old Survey No. 57 and New Survey No. 7060 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 3392 (2) and Street No. 55a and containing by admeasurement 633 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Trustees of Bai Soonabai Hirjee Agiary, on or towards the West by a strip of land five feet wide, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhai Framji and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1926.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24772

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UNDERJEE NATHOO, of Rajula in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Rajula in Kathiawar, retired gentleman. ..... Deceased.

KHUSHALDAS KURJI PAREKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the duly constituted Attorney of Devkunverbai, widow of Hargowandas Underji Nathoo residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of November, 1925.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24774

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO COAL MERCHANTS. ENGLISH AND BENGAL COAL AND OTHER MATERIALS AT DARUKHANA BUNDER, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw & Papa, Attorneys for the parties concerned sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th January, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Darukhana Bunder, the following:—

125 tons English Coal, 65 tons Bengal Coal and 25 tons English Coal dust and weighing scales, sieves, cane baskets, flats, water casks, copper water pots, etc.

Goods can be seen at the above place before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw & Papa at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdul Currim Moosa and Suleman Moosa the Executors of the Will of Moosa Haji Hassum, the following valuable immoveable property at Abdul Rehman Street will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1926, at 4-30 o'clock by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

THE PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land situate at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 105 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Vulley Mahomed Abdul Rehman and on the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Sidick and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1441, New No. 7190, Old Survey No. A/1035 and New Survey No. 1973 and Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club, and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 1136 of 1925 (Hatimbhai v Hassanbhai).

One Tin-cutting machine.

On account of the Underwriters:—

One lot Pomade Vaseline, (blue and red seal).

By order of the office concerned.

6 cases Stafford's Ink and gum bottles with tubes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:

2 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in godown No. H-106.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AT 4-40 P. M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in Messrs. Gill Coy's Godown No. E-68.

4 full pressed bales Uganda cotton country damaged.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ASSAFOETIDA MERCHANTS.
Re: CHATURPHUJ DEOKARAM.
Assafoetida business.

Under instructions from E. N. Laug, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Official Assignee in the High Court Building at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1926, with a reserved price the entire stock-in-trade consisting of Assafoetida lying in the godowns at Dabda Guly and Tantanpura Street.

Intending purchasers should apply to the undersigned for inspection of the said stock.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron; Pipes; Wire Rope; Life Jackets; Manilla Rope; Old Linen; Platform Weighing Machine; Grinding Stones; Old Hammocks; Cast Iron Valves; Asbestos and Rubber packing; Ebonite rings; Asbestos tape; Rubber sheeting; Pudding Basins; Cruet Bottles; Dice boxes; Bread Knives; Champagne nippers; Flag and Chains; Bread tins; Tube Screw; Whisking Machine; Iron weights; Empty Oil casks; Drums; Tins; Cases, Etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, the aforementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-DAY TO-DAY

Saurashtra Veer

Produced by
THE SHARDA FILMS CO.
To be Screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Time and Rates as Usual

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR.
BARODA STATE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD
SATURDAY, 9th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
VIDYA - HARAN
SUNDAY, 10th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.
SWAYAMWAR
RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.
MANAGER.

AMROSIA TUBEROSA

AN excellent herbal remedy for Asthma, tuberculosis of lungs, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, etc. Rs. 2. ROY & Co., Homoeopaths, Princess Street, Bombay.
M2

AMUSEMENTS.

Romance and Intrigue—Thrills and Speed with Laughs Galore.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's News in Pictures
Longer and More Interesting.
TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE DAILY and SUNDAY Edition

The "Daily" and "Sunday" editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar, Nasik.
Mr. S. A. Kulkarni, Sangli.
Mr. B. T. Luktuke, Kolhapur.
Students Own Book Depot, Dharwar.
Mr. R. K. Asundi, Gadag.
Mr. A. M. Dalvi, Hubli.
Lonavla Co-operative Society, Lonavla.
Mr. Kishoralal, Jodhpur.
Lord's Matheran Stores, Matheran.
Mahableshwar Stores and Pharmacy, Mahableshwar.
Mr. D. S. Marulker, Nagpur.
Mr. M. B. Deshpande, Wardha.
Thakur Brothers, Amraoti.
Mr. M. S. Perker, Amraoti.
Mr. Haridayal Varma, Mhow.
Mr. R. K. Bros., Delhi.
Mr. C. A. Kaji, Surat.
B. R. and Sons, Ajmere.
Shaha Surajmul Chunilal, Ahmedabad.
S. J. Co-operative Society, Hyderabad (Sind).
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Dave Vyas and Co., Rajkot City.
Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya, Godhra.
Mr. P. K. Vaidya, Akola.
Mr. V. A. Killedar, Dhulia.
A. J. D'Souza and Co., Ahmednagar Camp
Ramakrishna Stores, Hyderabad (Dn.).
Raamakrishna Stores, Secunderabad.
Mr. P. S. Apte, Bijapur.
La Croix and Co., Poona City.
La Croix and Co., Kirkee.
A. H. Wheeler and Co., All Bookstalls.
Higginbothams, Ltd., All Bookstalls.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
170, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.

Amrum, Heide, Sambre.
City of York, Morrison, Liverpool.
British Fern, Piper, Abadan.
Alavi, Ward, Pabeig.
Shanghai Maru, Jukigiachi, Kobe.
Nirputa, Livingston, Java.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.

Karoa, Fisher, Durban.

January 7.

Amrum, Heide, Sabong.
Celebes Maru, Gotow, Karachi.
Shinnoha Maru, Yosiaka, Kobe.

LOADING.

January 5.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Clan Matheson for Calicut.
Steamer Bankura for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 6.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16/1 P and O.
3 Tarantia, 3201, Liverpool, N.F., Graham's Trading Co.
4 Cl Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1, Finlay and Co.
5 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 6/1, B I S N Co.
6 C Pittsburgh, 4719, Karachi, 7/1, K N and Co.
7 Massilia, 3281 Tons, 18/1 Grahams Trading Co.
7 Aleppo 2520, Barcelona, 7/1, J F and Co.
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
11 Lauterfels, 3849, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
12 Kashmir 5539, Japan 17/1 M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co.
13 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/1, Volkart Bros.
15 Aquileia, 4086 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M I S N Cos.
16 Clan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J Finlay and Co.
17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela, 1932, Busrah, 8/1, M M and Co.
6 Shinooh Maru, 3582, Kobe, 7/1, O S Kaisha.
7 Gandara 3150 N F, N F M M and Co.
9 Garada, 3218, Karach, N.F., M M and Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L Edwards Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalaputra 3113, Calcutta 6/1, S S N Co.
6 Bankura 1905, P Galf, 13/1 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 9/1, K N and Co
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
F Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 7/1 T Morrison and Co.
H Cuncolin 106, Goa, N F, J Jeewan and Co.
K Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

January 6.

S S Clan Ranald for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export; 55 bales goat hair K Esmail.

S S Axlonfels for Rotterdam:—25 cwt linseed oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton Vurdhaman Bros Ltd; 4 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton K Vevchand and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Bengler for Antwerp:—107 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Allepo for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton H Nencey and Co.

S S Allepo for Hull:—5000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Dunkirk:—990 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 495 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 10 cases fox skins A H Diab; 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co; 165 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Hull:—7000 cw cotton seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—11 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Ranchi for London:—17 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd 4 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 13 bale cowhides P E Boyceton; 360 cwt black pepper E Virjee and Co; 75 bales lamb skin Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 18 bales cowhides Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons; 4 bales buffalo calf hides Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons; 14 bales sheep skins Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4501 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 100 bales wool K Esmail; 52 bales wool A Salemohomed and Co; 204 bales wool E Allimohomed.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—60 cwt beeswax E Virjee and Co; 100 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co; 6000 groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Belleton for Hamburg:—200 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 100 cwt kang seed Volkart Bros.

S S Belleton for Salonica:—1000 cwt gingelly seed E Toolsidas.

S S Pelleton for Varna:—285 cwt tedseed Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Kashmir for Genoa:—200 bales cotton Amersey and Sons.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Sodo Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Sodo Maru for Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton T M Keisha Ltd.

S S Sodo Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 6.

S S Indus Maru from Osaka, Agents O S Kaisha—From Osaka:—43 bales grey cotton shirting; 424 bales grey cotton shirting; 15 cases grey cotton shirting; 20 cases silk yarn; 50 cases porcelainware; 26 cases celluloid goods; 15 cases whistles; 125 cases glass bangles; 25 cases red shirting; 103 cases enamelledware; 201 cases glassware; 123 cases grey cotton yarn; 236 bales grey cotton yarn; 194 bales grey cotton drill; 65 cases grey cotton drill; 13 cases bamboo ware; 52 cases provisions; 10 packages provisions; 470 pieces timber toys; 14 cases glass beads.

From Kobe:—25 cases celluloid toys; 125 cases celluloid bangles; 35 cases silk yarn; 61 cases porcelainware; 24 cases cotton hosiery shirts; 85 cases refined camphor; 51 cases glassware; 15 cases glass beads; 15 cases celluloid goods; 21 cases cotton shirting; 50 bales cotton shirting; 108 bales grey cotton drill; 20 bales star aniseed; 12 cases enamelledware; 21 cases cotton sheeting; 18 cases cotton hosiery; 20 cases cotton flannel; 24 cases tinware; 25 cases cotton crepe; 200 kegs red lead; 160 bags chalk; 15 cases needles; 126 cases empty match boxes and papers; 18 cases toys; 10 cases cotton lace; 50 casks coal-tar; 11 cases cotton goods; 10 cases stationery; 678 pieces asbestos logs; 10 bales matting covers; 10 cases pearl beads.

From Singapore:—1822 bags sago flour; 25 bags sugarcandy; 20 bags gum copal; 20 bags gambier; 1004 bags betelnuts; 105 cases pine apples; 10 cases k p oil; 21 cases nut meg; 13 bags mai meg; 15 bags pepper; 10 d/bags pepper; 43 bags pearl taproca; 327 bundles rattan; 59 bundles gum benjamin; 62 d/bags coffee; 11 bags mace.

From Keelung:—250 bundles cassia; 17 casks aniline dye.

From Hongkong:—118 cases cotton socks; 10 cases dates; 7 cases silk piecegoods; 250 bags sugar; 343 bags sugarcandy; 10 bundles china root; 10 bundles toys; 65 bundles matting.

From Colombo:—526 bags areca nuts; 44 bags green tea; 2087 bags copra; 20 bales fibre; 15 bundles gunnies; 15 cases tea.

From Penang:—61 bags pearl taproca; 16 bundles rattan; 224 slabs tin; 256 pieces tin.

From Tacoma:—276 pieces planks.

From Moji:—20 cases vegetable wax.

From Canton:—250 bundles cassia.

S S Torella from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co—From Calcutta:—4472 bags rice; 475 bales sacks gunny bags; 120 bales gunny bags; 488 bales jute twine; 650 bales d twill gunny bags; 1113 bales hessian cloth; 10 bundles hessian cloth; 62 bundles white metal; 30 bales twine; 50 bales old gunnies; 10 bundles old gunnies; 60 bundles old sacking gunnies; 230 bags betelnuts; 175 bales light less gunny bags; 25 bales d w flour gunny bags; 2500 drums linseed oil; 134 coils rope; 33 cases brass ware; 20 cases beer; 11 cases stationery; 50 cases safety matches; 77 cases aniline dyes; 23 kegs aniline dyes; 500 cylinders carbonic acid gas; 40 drums litumirus solution; 92 chests tea; 56 h/chest tea; 20 kegs red lead; 84 cases hardware; 184 bales cotton; 88 bags cotton; 35 bundles hemp twine.

S S Standard Anon from New York, Agents Standard Oil Co—From New York:—5078 tons refined petroleum.

S S Clan Ranald from Durban, Agents Killick Nixon and Co—From Durban:—6968 tons coal.

S S Numidia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Thriestone—From Trieste:—610 cases glass bangles; 85 cases safety matches; 30 cases iron chains; 91 cases hollow glass; 22 cases tez caps; 88 cases lamps and parts; 63 cases glass beads; 28 cases imitation jewellery; 19 cases leonic ware; 20 cases nickel silver; 21 cases paper; 410 bales paper; 20 cases rubber shoes; 22 cases cotton thread; 50 flasks quick silver; 13 bundles hurricane lanterns; 403 bundles steel round rods; 8549 bundles steel hoops; 20 casks acelate of lead; 320 drums calcium carbide; 4 cases shoe wax.

From Fiume:—3000 bags sugar; 650 pieces rough boards; 592 bundles rough boards.

From Calamutu:—2850 cases figs.

From Scio:—100 bags almonds; 90 cases gum mastic.

From Aden:—35 packages carbonate soda; 3 bundles goat and sheep skin.

S S Jalavera from Calcutta Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd—From Calcutta:—2020 tons coal; 3322 bags rice; 67 bales b wills; 200 bales hessian cloth; 90 bales jute twine; 56 cases medicine; 40 cases brass circles; 100 bundles old brass pipes; 765 bales gunnies or l wills.

From Calicut:—100 bales raw cotton; 645 bags cocoanuts; 64 bags black pepper; 25 bags copra; 135 jottas coir yarn; 417 jottas coir rope; 11 coils coir rope; 50 baskets ginger; 10 cases soap.

From Badagara:—598 bags cocoanuts; 845 bags copra; 42 bags black pepper; 69 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Cochin:—850 cases cocoanut oil; 42 bags dry ginger.

From Tuticorin:—31 bags coffee; 100 cases tea; 9 bags cardamoms seed.

From Colombo:—30 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Alleppy:—51 bundles coir yarn; 8 crates wood boxes.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 14 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 0 0
Bombay Citton	,,	0 13 6
Jamshed	,,	0 13 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 6
Century	,,	1 2 6
Hindustan	,,	0 0 0
Fazal (Maha')	,,	1 3 6
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 3
Kajiamardan	,,	1 3 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 6202		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 6
David Mill	,,	1 3 0
Apollo	,,	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 1 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 1 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 6
Century	,,	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 4 0
Century	,,	1 4 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 8 0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0 0 0
Jamshed	,,	0 0 0
Century	,,	0 0 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—		
Kasturchand Mill	Per Piece.	6 6 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
Black Check.—		
7800 Sholapur	Per Piece.	13 6 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	0 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	Per Piece.	9 5 0
Hindustan	,,	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9 4 0
Saiita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 2 6
Textile	,,	0 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 0 0
Stripped Sadis Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece.	1 2 6
777 Crescent	,,	0 0 0
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 6 9
Great	,,	0 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Kohinoor	,,	0 0 0
Chadar Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per Piece.	1 3 6
David	,,	1 1 0

DEFAMATION CASE DISMISSED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

A sensational defamation case filed by Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.C. against Mr. Madhao Gangadhar Chitnavis, son of Sir G. M. Chitnavis and others was dismissed by the City Magistrate on the ground that the complainant failed to establish the publication of the alleged defamatory article.—A. P.

RANGOON ASSAULT CASE

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Evidence for the prosecution in the case against the Bishop of Rangoon and Sergeant Preston was concluded today. Bishop Fyffe in a statement denied the charge and said that he would like to state that Preston did not strike any one in his presence, nor had he any iron rod in his hand. Preson denied all allegations against him. Defence evidence will be taken up tomorrow.—A. P.

Mr. E. M. Petail has been elected President of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation for the current year.—A. P.

Shillong. His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the following:—The Hon. Mr. A. W. Botham, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Kutubuddin Ahmad, the Hon. Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Rai Bahadur Amar Neth Ray, Babu Krishna Sundar Dam, Maulvi Abdul Hamid and the Reverend J. J. M. Nichorsroy.

LUMBAGO SENT AS A WARNING

A lame back is a terrible affliction which must get worse if you neglect it. Rubbing oils may help, but they seldom cure, because the seat of the trouble is deep down in the kidneys. That is why De Witt's Pills are invariably recommended and it is a remarkable fact that they completely cure 90 out of every 100 cases in which they are used. This must impress every suffering reader and it is certain that those who decide to give De Witt's Pills a trial will not be disappointed, for they do much more than relieve pain.

That pain in your back which you call Lumbago may be the result of youthful folly or indiscretions. It may be due to excesses or to strain or overwork, but, whatever the cause, it is a sure sign that your kidneys are weak. If you are wise you will regard the pain as a warning and take De Witt's Pills at the earliest opportunity. You cannot choose a better remedy or one that will produce the desired results in less time. The cost too, is trifling and all chemists sell De Witt's Pills.

It would be impossible to suggest a remedy capable of making a stronger appeal to suffering men and women everywhere, for De Witt's Pills are made by patent machinery under ideal conditions and they are untouched by hand. No animal fats are ever used in their preparation, and they contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Thus they are suitable for both men and women of all ages and all races, and it is certain that they will benefit every sufferer who gives them a trial. Freedom from pain, new health and greater strength are results which must always follow the use of De Witt's Pills.

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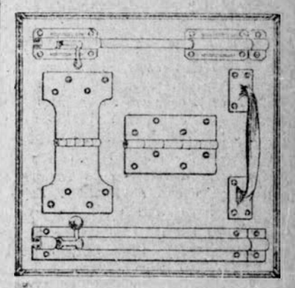

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

After the recent advance a moderate fall of 33 to 23 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Optimistic New Year forecast inspiring short covering, speculative buying, market probably may advance further but would not follow too far as no change of importance in fundamental position."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th instant (5-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Feeling rather bearish again. Although have no strong opinion, prefer buying side particularly on reactions."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Recent advance weakened technical position."

A moderate reaction being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 3/- lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 359½ and declined to Rs. 357½ on selling by Commission Houses. On Bazar operators buying the market recovered to Rs. 359½ but again eased to Rs. 357/- on Exporters selling and closed at Rs. 357½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 358½ and going up by half a rupee closed easier at Rs. 356½ on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 343/- and advanced to Rs. 344½ on Shroffs buying. On Exporters selling the market eased to Rs. 342/- and closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 336/- and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 334/-. Bazar operators were moderate buyers whilst Exporters and Commission Houses were sellers. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 280/- and Rs. 286/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry from Japan shippers and about 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day 1,100 bales Bengals were tendered, the total tenders up-to-date being 5,500 bales Bengals and 1,000 bales Oomras.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	356½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	280
Fully Good Bengal March	285
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	340½
Fine Oomra March	333

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 301, Fine 293, F. Good 283, Good 273.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 296, Fine 288, F. Good 278, Good 268.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 355, Fine 345, F. Good 335.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 380, Fine 370, F. Good 360.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 370, Fine 360, F. Good 350.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 345, Fine 336, F. Good 325.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 295, F. Good 285, Good 275.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	357
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	289
Fully Good Bengal March	286
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	341
Fine Oomra March	334

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	295/300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	293
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	370/75	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/65	365
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/65	365
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/60	365
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/55	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	355
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45	345/50
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	345
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	392
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/25	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan 6.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,912	1,46,766	59 939
Central India	4,461	1,20,118	22,021
Barsi and Nagar	2 814	69,375	57,737
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1 183	23,152	14,097
Berar	2,754	1,48,417	1,17,221
Central Provinces	3,134	43,951	8 ,49
Total Oomras	18,245	5,75,787	3,68 4 6
Dholera	7058	75,5 8	3 781
N.W. Provinces	7,71	1,11698	83,360
Rajputana	1,510	34,7 7	13 222
Sind-Punjab	3,378	84 33	1,35,176
Broach	—	181	952
Coompta & Dharwar	795	12,643	9 357
Westerns-Northerns	16	6,606	8 202
Ceconada	2	1,471	829
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6 441	6 146
Persian	3	1,878	639
American	—	143	6,587
Egyptian and African	103	24,414	24,053
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	31,386	3 36 541	6,90,875

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,917	1,36,160	76 681
Japan & China	49,50	3,21,424	3 06,827
Coast Ports	..	7,901	6,675
Up-country by Rail	—	4,136	7 572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	66,495	81,779
Total	10,887	5,35,817	4,82,536

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. American Spot:—Universal standard 10.38 good enquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.55d. New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.01
March	19.86
May	19.46
New York Noon Call—	
January	19.86
March	19.79
May	19.37
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
January	19.88
March	19.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.	10.14+.02
Feb.	10.13+.02
March	10.17+.02
May	10.17+.03
July	10.10+.02
October	9.83.+.02

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	9.96—.07
March	9.99—.08
May	10.01—.06
July	9.93—.08
October	9.68—.05

EGYPTIAN.

March	16.65+.05
March	16.75+.15
July	16.85+.20

London, Jan. 4.

Exchange Belgium	106.96
Exchange Athens	373.00

London, Jan. 5.

Exchange Belgium 106.98.
Exchange Athens 368.50.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

January	16.70—.02
February	16.65 unchanged
March	16.60 unchanged
April	16.60 unchanged
May	16.65+.05
June	16.65+.05
July	16.65+.05
August	16.70+.65
September	16.85+.05
October	16.95+.10
November	16.95+.10

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	10.03—.09
February	10.02—.09
March	10.07—.08
April	10.05—.08
May	10.07—.07
June	10.03—.07
July	10.01—.07
August	9.92—.06
September	9.80—.08
October	9.73—.08
November	9.67—.08
December	9.65—.08
January	9.62—.08

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Scinde, Good	7.40
Scinde Fully Good	7.80
Scinde, Fine	8.20
Bengal, Good	7.50
Bengal, Fully Good	7.90
Bengal Fine	8.30
Oomra, Good	8.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50
Oomra, Fine	8.90
Broach, Good	8.60
Broach, Fully Good	9.00
Broach, Fine	9.40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Jan. 5.

Total in Sight 11,797,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 412,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 107,000 Bales
American Visible Supply 5,528.000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 343,000 Bales.
Total Sales 23,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 400 Bales.
East Indian Stock 21,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 500 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 1,400 Bales.
East Indian Imports 3,000 Bales.
American Afloat 198.000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 15,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 310,000 Bales.
Takings of the World's spinners of the American Afloat 381,000 bales.
Rentes 3 per cent. 49 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold India sold and bought—closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7days market loans 3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd Dec. 1925.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 37,900
Day's Exports to Great Britain 27,000
Day's Exports to Continent 12,000

Futures at New York—

January	20.00—.23
March	19.71—.32
May	19.30—.33
July	20.40—.45
Spot Cotton at New York	20.40—.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.82—.48

Futures at New Orleans—

January	19.67—.38
March	19.20—.31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 1/6
Demand Bills 4.84.50
Foreign Mined 68½

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 5.

Futures at New York—

Jan.	20.00—.23
March	19.71—.32
May	19.30—.33
July	18.86—.27

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Jan.	10.03—.09
March	10.07—.08
May	10.07—.07
July	10.01—.07

MANCHESTER MARKET

Enquiry for cloth was better with more sales—Yarn market closed with fair request.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 5.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. Dec/Jan sellers 61/9

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. value 62/6

Tone:—Market closed quieter with more offering.

Australian Jan/Feb. sellers 62/6

Tone:—Wheat Cargo New South Wales 62 January paid for January shipment to United Kingdom.

Wheat Cargoes West Australia 63/3 paid for Dec/Jan. shipment to United Kingdom and 63 paid for January shipment to the Continent.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Market closed quiet at £15/8 paid for Jan/Feb. shipment at £15 13/16 paid Feb/Mar. shipment at £15 1/4 paid for Dec.

Cottonseed Bombay:—£7 11/16 sellers for Jan/Feb. shipment closed quiet.

Castorseed Bombay:—£18 1/8 sellers for Jan/Feb. closed quiet.

Linseed Bombay £20 Jan/Feb. nominal

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Rape, Toria, per ton £20 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £ nominal

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 7/8 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 sellers for Jan/Feb.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 41 1/2 value for Feb/Mar.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot.—Market closed weak at 42/2 1/2 sellers for Jan/Feb. delivery.

Ribbed smoked sheets 42 1/2 paid and sellers for January delivery.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/10.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 86/14.
5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/14.
5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/2.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/4.
5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax free) 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 105/4.
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) 1935 Rs. 109.
4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.
6 p.c. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 5.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £46 1/4
P. & O. Bank £9 1/8
Eastern Bank £6

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

5th January 1926
1925-26 1924-25 Difference

	Bales	Bales	Bales
RECEIPTS 31st Dec 1925 to 4th January 1226	56059	88913	— 32854
RECEIPTS 1st Sept 1925 to 4th Januray 1926	905175	679726	+ 225449
SHIPMENTS 31st Dec 1925 to 4th January 1926			
United Kingdom ..			
Continent ..	22330	23401	—1071
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22691	17688	+5003
Total ..	45021	41089	+ 3932
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 4th January 1926			
United Kingdom ..	10985	7378	+ 3607
Continent ..	147055	92136	+54919
China ..	56456	11030	+45426
Japan ..	284841	313485	—28644
Coast Ports ..	7932	6675	+ 1257
U. S. A. ..	450	570	—120
Total ..	507719	431274	+76445
Afloat in harbour Europe.	3700	7321	—3621
„ China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	54048	78435	—24387

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

			1st Sept to 25th Dec, Week ending 25th Dec	
Madras ..	—	—	1,207	86,029*
Bombay	—	—	19,556	144,299
Sind	—	—	5,680	53,615
Bengal +	—	..	upto 18th Dec	1105
U. P.	—	—	4,606	156,899*
Punjab ..	—	—	46,223	395,753*
C. P. ..	..	..	24,345	107,304
Berar ..	—	—	30,622	166,511*
N.W. F Province +		..	upto 18th Dec	1,254
Ajmer- Merwara	—	—	2,884	23,624
Burma +	—	—	3,629 upto	18th Dec 26,507*
	—	—	138,751	11,62,900

\+ Not yet received

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Ready market has eased to-day evidencing a drop of about 3 as. per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also eased to-day recording a drop of about 2d. per cwt. throughout in all positions. London market is reported to be quiet and New York is also reported to be easier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt

Shipment December Sh 15/7½ per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 15/9 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Sept Sh 15 per cwt F B H.

B E R B Beet Sugar:—

Shipment December Sh 15/6½ per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 15/8 per cwt F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta sellers Jan./March 16/3

Fine White C. & F. Calcutta sellers July/Sept. 15

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay sellers July/Sept. 15 2½

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi sellers July/Sept. 15 3½

Cuban Sugar Nov./Dec sellers 11/1½

Cuban Sugar 11/1½ Nov.-Dec. sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 925.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1,000
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 985.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.85-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 127.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady-dull.

London, Jan. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.410½ downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16 steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 5.

Stockhold	18.11
Oslo	23.88
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.09
Prague	163.81

London, Jan. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 127.75
Exchange on London in Germany 20.35 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.25

New York, Jan. 5.

Demand Bills 4.84.50.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3 Months 4 27/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 to 3 1/4 per cent.
1 month 3½ per cent.
3 months 4—1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 27/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5½
Rentes 5 per cent. 13½

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-15-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-15-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-5-0.

London, Jan. 5.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.
Silver ready, d. 31-11.
Silver forward, d. 31-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
China sold. Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 5

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £75 1/4—1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101+½
Indian Loan 7 per cent 104½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 55—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 +1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8+1/8

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags sellers for Jan./Feb. £18 7/8.

Linseed Tone Pure Basis Bags shipment for April/May £16 11/16.

Linseed Tone:—Shipment fat.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net for sellers Jan./April shipment 31/6

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net for sellers May/Aug. shipment 31½.

London, Jan. 5.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £17.12 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Dec. shipment to Hull at £16½ and for Feb./March shipment at £15-16-3 in wheat, cargo New South Wales at 62 for January shipment and in West Australia for Dec./Jan. shipment at 63/3 and Linseed Market closed quiet and wheat also quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Do.	1	58 0 0
Do.	1¼	57 0 0
Do.	1½	57 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 4 0
Do.	1	60 4 0
Do.	1¼	60 4 0
Do. American	1½	62 0 0
Do.	1¾	63 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		28 0 0
Koger, Brass, Metal		55 8 0
Koger, Brass 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½		61 0 0
Ger Copper 1¾ to 2		62 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61 8 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		59 8 0

METALS

London, Jan. 5.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 13/16
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal £70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

London, Jan. 5.

Tin Block 286¾

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10 9
Do.	No. 20½	0	12 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	10 9
David	No. 10½	0	10 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10 3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	10 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3 9
Japan	No. 42.2	1	5 9
Japan	No. 20	0	14 0
Japan	No. 32	1	1 6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Jute:—Albion 440; Alliance 510; Anglo-India 395; Auckland 234; Barnagore 160; Bally 190; Birla 7/8; Belvedere 475; Budge-Budge 414; Caledonian 500xD; Chapdani 170; Clive 34/10; Craig 5; Chevict 228xD; Dalhousie 360; Delta 445xD; Empire 50; Fort Gloster 810; Fort William 315; Gondalpara 830; Gourepore 670; Hukumchand 9/12; Hoghly 74; Howrah 37/2; Kamarhatty 562-67; Kankanarrah 460-67; Kelvin 750; Kinnison 960; Lansdowne 256/8; Lawrence 603; Lothian 370; Naihati 440; National 26/4; New Central 560; Northbrook 51; Nudea 46/8; Orient 172xD; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 62; Standard 380; Union 550; Waverly 7; Hessian 21/1; Jute 119/8.

Cotton:—Bowaria 354; Dunbar 198; Keshavram Cotton 4/10.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 5/6; Burma Corp. 12/8; I.I. Still 22/4; Marshalls 2/14; Madon Theatres 3/6; Titagar Paper 5/14.

Remarks:—The Market is steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	31,386
	Cwts.
Wheat	28,564
Linseed	992
Rape, etc.	899
Gingellyseed	4,055
Poppyseed	14
Groundnuts	11,960
Castorseed	7,490
Rice	31,208
Myrabollams	6,633
Cottonseed	30,959
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	4,186
Juwar	2,158
Masur	182
Barley	1,083
Bajri	11,821
	Tons.
Coal	6,086

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/3 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 5.

Karachi Barley nominal.

That Kruschen Feeling.

Grandpa takes Kruschen and in spite of his age feels fit enough to play leapfrog with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling." He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or coffee as much Kruschen Salts as will cover a silver 4-anna piece.

Depression, headache, listlessness, constipation are all due to your liver and kidneys not working properly, and allowing poisons to collect in your body. You need six salts to wash those poisons out—the six salts which your body ought to get from your food. If it is not getting them you cannot keep well.

Kruschen Salts contain just those six salts you need. Get a bottle to-day, take a *daily* dose of health, and you too can know what it is like to feel as fit as the fittest and as young as the youngest.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND ONLY

MORINAGA "MILK CARAMEL"

A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLI & COMPANY.

115, BAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

"THE MASTER KEY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to your leading article in the issue of January 1st, under the heading "The Master Key." Will you permit me to correct an error involving serious consequences that has inadvertently crept in.

You say that "in rejecting Maulana Mahomed Ali's proposal to substitute joint for separate electorates the Muslim League has missed a splendid opportunity." Mr. Mahomed Ali made no such proposal from the platform of the League. On the contrary, if you sir, will be good enough to look at the terms of his amendment he has retained the proviso of special electorates in terms almost identical with those of the main resolution. Mr. Mahomed Ali's main concern in moving his amendment was to distinguish between reforms received through the agency of a Royal Commissions and those granted througr the instrumentality of the Round Table Conference—a distinction almost too subtle for some of us to understand.

In your editorial, sir, you have castigated the majority that voted in favour of Sir Ali Imam's resolution. As you are well aware I have all along been a fervent believer in the urgent necessity of Mussulmans, in the interests of the national cause, adopting joint electorates. I have always felt that special electorates accentuate the communal differences and help to keep the Hindus and Mussalmans apart. Believing this as I do. I yet felt called upon to vote for the resolution although it contained a proviso in support of special electorates. This apparently inconsistent conduct requires an explanation.

What little I know of the philosophy underlying the system of representative Government has taught me that the represented must have implicit confidence in the persons who represent them. Now an overwhelming majority of Mussalmans feel that their interests can only be safeguarded by the device of separate electorates. Some of us think that they are committing a national blunder. But it is not for us to ram our theory down their unwilling throats. The most we can do is to carry on an intensive and well-conducted propaganda till our point of view has triumphed.

I may draw your attention to the fact that under the terms of the resolution it is open to any province to adopt missed electorates. This ensures that an advanced province like Bombay need not be tied to the chariot wheels of a reactionary All-India League. If I may say so I was partly responsible for the retention of this proviso and but for it. I should have been compelled to vote against the resolution.

It is now upto us in the Bombay Presidency to show the way to the rest of India. And it will not be for the first time that Bombay would find itself in the vanguard of the national movement.—Yours etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

[Our article was written before the text of Maulana Mahomed Ali's amendment was received in this office. The statement in the article to which Mr. Chagla refers, was based on our Correspondent's summarised report of the proceedings.—Editor "B.C."]

FIRE IN COTTON DEPOT.

The fire which fortunately did not prove serious occurred on Wednesday at about 10-30 a.m. in the cotton depot of Sewree.

The fire originated in tht godown belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Hanumanprasad in godown No. J and an alarm was immediately raised by those in the vicinity. In a few minutes fire engines from Sewree and Byculla and Salvage Corps from Colaba arrived on the scene and opened hoses of water from different directions. Six sprinklers to be used as fire extinguishers for which were kept in the godown for emergency were also brought in play and the fire was brought under control within half an hour. About a hundred bales of cotton were damaged by fire and about that number by water. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The cause of the outbreak is not known.

NEW SONAPUR SPORTS.

Under the patronage of Rev. Fr. Gonsalves, Principal of "The Little Flower of Jesus" School, New Sonapur, the locality around the Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours celebrated the Christmas Week with sports for the children of the School and parishioners.

The proceedings opened with flat races for boys for which over 50 youngesters competed, followed by flat races for girls which were run off in several sections. The programme of events contained Boot Race for Boys, Shoe Race for Girls. Sack Race for Boys, Skipping Race for Girls, Chatty Egg and Spoon Race for Boys, England Spoon Race for Girls, and musical chairs for ladies followed by musical chairs for children brought the Sports to a close.

Mr. Joaquim X D'Souza in asking Sr. Silva Rosa to distribute the prizes briefly eulogized the services of Rev. Fr. Gonsalves and said that since his advent to Sonapur he had improved the Chapel and its parish. He had opened a much-needed school in the locality, which began flourishing from its very beginning, due to his untiring zeal for the welfare of his "flock". The Sunday Services in the Chapel were augmented by a number of masses which were a great boon to all.

Sr. Silva Rosa then gave away the prizes. Refreshments were then served to the children.

CORPORATION, PUBLIC AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Corporation during debate on Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine Dr. Mistry pooh-poohed and ridiculed them and extolled the Western system of medicine—allopathy—as "scientific." Sir, as a matter of fact the Western system of medicine is a system of guess-work. Only the other day this was admitted by Surgeon Lieut-Col. John Ince, M.D., at a meeting. In replying to some criticisms on the medical profession he said:

"As to the remarks about doctors making mistakes, why, every one does the same, and perhaps doctors make more mistakes than any other body of men in the world—because our whole system is largely a system of guess."

Allopathy is condemned. It is a failure and commands little of our respect, less of our admiration, and none of our confidence. Its practitioners as a rule are narrow-minded, exclusive and unbending. They reject all aid from sanitary remedies and enforce the drug upon their patients, willing or unwilling, successful or unsuccessful, it is all the same—they put a good face upon disaster and death is not an issue they have much occasions to fear. Instead of being servant of the people and devoted to the interest of humanity, the profession has lost all considerations of that sort; it is selfish, grasping, luxurious and indolent. For a registered to recognise the competence of the unregistered is, in the opinion of the Beneral Medical Council "infamous professional conduct". Physic allows no competitor, it must be all or nothing; it never plays the second fiddle. If physic will not cure, nothing else shall—that is the first and last clause in the prospectus of the allopathist. Allopathy has no interest in any treatment infringing upon Nature's remedies. A new poison, a bromide, an oxide or a sulphide, it matters little if it be poisnous, is sure to create a stir in medical circles; whereas and new idea based upon common sense, or sanitary science is sure to meet with vigorous opposition.

The one great object of medicine is to keep up costly and dilatory cures, to traffic in paper prescriptions when the physic is valueless, nay injurious to the purchaser. Lengthened illnesses, uncertainty, pain, sequeloe and death are met with in Wesern system of medicine. At present there is a widespread feeling of insecurity and doubt almost amounting to dread upon many of those points where medical men have to be resorted to in their professional capacities. Some relief has been felt in this that the rival systems to allopathy viz. hydropathy, herpalopathy and homoeopahy have now an important following, and their teachings have influenced large numbers of people to the disadvantage and discomfiture of the old practice. Allopathy, it may be fairly and frankly stated, has been for many years past upon its trial and the strain has been severe, but with the thinking part of the population the evidence and the decision have gone dead against it. There will be no reversal of that verdict. It is final. In England as in America, hydropathy, herbalopathy and homoeopathy are forcing their way to the front with accelerated movement. In Germany the native doctors are meeting the needs of the people with a safer remedy in sickness—safer in that it abandons physic—and trusts to sanatory treatment, fasting, air, water and exercise. This is at once its secret, its strength, its defence. There will be few mourners, when the time comes to attend the obsequies of medicine. If a Royal Commission were to sit upon several systems, the evidence of hydropathy, herbalopathy, and homoeopathy would go dead against allopathy and why should not such a Commission be appointed? Is it a matter of indifference as to which is the most humane and potent system which the people should patronise? Of all the Royal Commissions which have ever sat, no one could compare with that to which I refer. —Yours, etc. (

SCRUTATOR.

TANZIM AND TABLIGH CONFERENCES AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Jan. 5.

The Tanzim and Tabligh Conferences will be held in the Durgah Sharif, at Ajmer, during the Urs Sharif on 3rd, 4th and 5th Rajab, i.e., 18th, 19th and 20th January, under the presidentships of Mir Nairang and Maulana Abdul Majid Badaoni respectively. Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Nisar Ahmed, Maulana Fakhar, Maulana Mazharuddin, Maulana Walayat Husain, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Mekun Miyahn Badaoni, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Kanwar Abdul Wahab Khan and Sayed Mohammad Hossam Miyan and others will attend the Conferences.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1925, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 50,452-8-2 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 5,35,952-9-8. An adinterim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent p.a. was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1925 which absorbed Rs. 2,10,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1925 at the rate of 14 per cent p.a. and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000 increasing that Fund to Rs. 22,00,000.

Chyabanaprash Rs. 3 per seer } Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's { Makaradhwaja Rs. 4 per tola

Dacca Sakti Oushadhalaya

The premier, the best, the cheapest, and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India. Estd. in 1901.

Factory—Swamibag Road, Dacca. Head Office—Patuatuli St. Dacca, Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon St., Calcutta Branches—134, Bowbazar St, 227, Harrison Road, 71-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipur.

Other Branches at, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet Rungpore, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Serajgunj, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow and Madras:

Catalogue and Treatise on Ayurvedic treatment with the remarks of Their Excellencies the GOVERNORS of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Deshabandhu Das, Nawab Shamshul-Huda &c., sent free.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

Mrs. .....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

The whole country freed from the Monster! Yes, it certainly would be, if at the first sign of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains—in fact all Aches and Pains—Little's Oriental Balm was called into service.

Little's has been used with unfailing success for forty years.

(64-25)

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

MADRAS RACES.

PRINCESS JABBY WINS CEYLON CUP.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The card for fourth day's racing was moderately long. Attendance was rather poor, probably due to its being a mid-week fixture. Good fields and keen racing was the feature of the day. The Ceylon Cup, the chief event, was won by Princess Jabby who gave no chance to anybody else and punters were sadly disappointed in the favourites. Macdonald, the winner of the Wallagdon Plate, annexed the Cochin Cup, coming strong near the number board. On the whole it was a bad day for the backers, only two firm favourites maturing. James had his day out saddling three winners out of five mounts, Harding coming next in the list. Training honours were shared by Gegg and Trahan, both of whom added a winning pair to their credit.

Details:—

THE MADRAS GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Griffin imported under the Madras Griffin Scheme.

Mr Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD, 8-10, James 1
Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE, 8-5, Harding 2
Raja of Bobbili's MINT HILL, 8-5, Beasley 3
Raja of Bobbili's LITTLEDEAN, 8-5, Burgess 4

Also ran:—Gravity 8-5, Primer 8-5, Santang 8-5, Ravensait 8-5, Horrjey 8-5.

Won by 2¼ lengths, 1½ lengths and ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Lady Marigold, sixes Primer, Ravensait and Red Cockade, twelves the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 36.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1923.

Mr Gegg's LUTCHMAN, 8-7, Harding 1
Mr Rajmahomed Nazir's LUCKNOW, 8-11, Beasley 2
Maharaja of Mysore's BULOOB, 7-9, Howton 3
Mr Joshua's AMRIN, 8-2, McQuade ... 4

Also ran:—Mootrub 9-2, Jupiter 9-0, Musal 8-13, Bhawanishanker 8-10, Gold Money 8-8, Mashalja 8-6, Farman 8-2, Tango 8-0, Mayfly 7-10, Yakoot 7-9, Squeaker 7-9, Hardan 7-7, Markhor 7-5.

Won by a neck, 1 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.

Betting:—Fours Bhawanishanker and Squeaker, fives Mootrub, Jupiter, Musal, sixes Mashalja, sevens Lutchman, Lucknow, Amrin, eights Tango, tens to twelves the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 108; Places Rs. 40, Rs. 32 and Rs. 155.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A high-weight handicap for horses in Classes III and IV and five years old at the time of starting.

Sir Darcy Lindsay's WOKINGHAM, 9-12, James 1
Mr Murphy's DARA'S GIFT, 7-9, Rankin 2
Mr J A Pope and Capt C Pope's SWEET CLEMENTINE, 7-11, Burgess 3
Mr Murphy's LOUVISIA, 8-6, Orme ... 4

Also ran:—St. Rita 9-2, Tim Amen 8-2, Sortance 7-12.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Wokingham, three St. Rita, fours Sweet Clementine, eights Sortance, tens Dara's Gift and Louvisia, fifteens Tim Amen.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 63.

THE PERSIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II (W. I. T. C.).

Mr Khaizaz's CONFEDERACY, 8-0, James 1
Mr Ahmed Hargany's KARKADAN, 7-8, Burgess 2
Mr Ebrahim Deeb's SAWI, 8-6, Harding 3
Mr Nugent Grant's FOXTROT, 7-0, Rankin 4

Also ran:—Arab Knight 9-7, Dirrah 8-11, Kapurthala 8-11, Zuggar 8-11, Ramban 8-10, Johur 8-6, Ahyid 8-5, Detective 8-2, Nimrod 7-12, Anwar 7-10.

Won by a neck, ¾ length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 38 2/5 secs.

Betting:—Threes Dirrah, fives Zuggar, Johur, Anwar, Detective, sixes Confederacy, Sawi, Arab Knight and Ahyid, sevens Nimrod, eights the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 124; Places Rs. 40, Rs. 25 and Rs. 78.

THE CEYLON CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 to the winner; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Messrs Wilson and M Dowson's PRINCESS JABBY, 8-7, Harding 1
Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN, 7-5, Thompson 2
Mr Pogose's BETWIXT, 8-8, May 3
Raja of Bobbili's HAPPY PRINCESS, 8-6, Beasley 4

Also ran:—Passenhan 9-4, Fortune's Favourite 9-4, Melleroy's Joy 8-12, Volsure 8-7, Still Better 8-7, Zara 8-3, Stainer 8-1, Neaptide 8-1, Mademoiselle vite 7-1.

Won by 1¼ lengths, short head, short head.

Time:—1 min. 43 4/5 secs.

Betting:—Threes Happy Princess, fives Fortune's Favourite, Melleroy's Joy, sixes Princess Jabby, sevens Volsure, eights Passenham, Betwixt, Radian, Zara, Neaptide and Mademoiselle rite, tens the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 37 and Rs. 31.

THE COCHIN CUP.—Distance 1½ miles. Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 to the winner; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs other than those in Class II (W. I. T. C.).

Mr Makanji's MACDONALD, 9-0, Burgess 1
Messrs Esseji and W Bird's NAMELUKE, 8-4, McPherson 2
Mr Shantidas Askaran's SULIKE, 7-9, Meekings 3
Mr Khairaz's GUINEA, 8-13, Easton ... 4

Also ran:—Luxmi Prasad II 8-7, Somesamp 8-6, Sumtotal 7-13, Kjetitor 7-12, Chanchoon 7-6, Farooq 7-6.

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length.

Time not taken.

Betting:—Threes Luxmi Prasad, fours Macdonald, Namelukе and Sulike, fives Guinea, eights Farooq, tens the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE, 7-2, Howton 1
Mr Murphy's BUNNHAM BEECHES, 8-2, Orme 2
Mr Fejlowe's PLUCKY LAD, 7-10, Burgess 3
Mr Nicoli's NICARGUA, 8-11, Meekings 4

Also ran:—Laxmi 9-4, Greenmalt 8-10, Dugald Dalgetty 8-1, Frenchfurze 8-0.

Won by ½ length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

Betting:—5 to 4 Nicaragua, twos Luxmi, fives Frenchfurze, eights Hill And Dale and Greenmalt, tens Bunnham Beeches and Plucky Lad.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 140; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 45 and Rs. 49.—A. P.

5TH & 6TH EXTRA RACES.
TURF EXPERT GAVE
HIGHEST DIVIDEND HORSES
Kanze, Can Do, Heron, Milloo and others.
Follow his Excellent Cards, Right Through
TARAPOREVALA, 190, Hornby Road, Fort

SPORTS AT JAMNAGAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual Athletic Sports of the Nawanagar High School and the public of Jamnagar were held on the 30th and 31st December and 2nd and 3rd January on the Cricket Ground. Among the distinguished visitors and guests were the Right Hon. Earl of Dudley, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, and Prof. Carter.

The programme consisted of about 40 events, a dozen of them being open to the public while the rest were for the senior and the junior boys of the High School. Amongst these, along with the races of western character, there were races of Indian character also such as the Tonga Race, the Cart Race, the Donkey Race, which gave great delight to the spectators.

At the conclusion of the sports the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dudley gave away the prizes in cash to the winners and in some events even to the losers by way of consolation and encouragement.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur, while proposing a vote of thanks to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dudley, for kindly consenting to give away the prizes, introducing his Lordship said that he was the Governor-General of Australia and the Viceroy of Ireland and added that a more popular Viceroy never came to that country. Hence it was a privilege to receive prizes at the hands of such a distinguished personage.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dudley thanked His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb for giving him an opportunity to give away the prizes and said that it was a great pleasure and honour to sit at such sacred sessions. He assured His Highness that it was a source of interest to all the guests to watch the sports and the skill of those who took part in them. He was delighted to see that the prize winners were of varying ages. He then said it was no wonder that the sportsmen of Jamnagar excelled others, which would have never been possible, but for the wisdom, kindliness, forethought, practical knowledge, direct advice and guidance of His Highness, who has also excelled in games and left a name in England, which will never be forgotten. It was, he said, an exceptionally good fortune to have such a willing and able ruler. He concluded his remarks by happy New Year wishes to the bearers.

The gathering dispersed amid loud cheers.

S. G. P. C. AND MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 5.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has issued a statement that the opinions which responsible members of the Committee have expressed to the press regarding the appointment of Ministers of the Punjab Government are their personal opinions and that the Committee is absolutely neutral in the matter.—A. P.

VICEROY AT SHILLONG.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Viceroy's Camp,
SHILLONG, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address given by the Shillong Municipal Board on the occasion of his first visit to the headquarters of the Government of Assam, said:—

"Assam, it is true, may be classed among the smaller provinces in India, but nevertheless abundantly blessed by nature and liberally irrigated by the monsoon rains and its waterways it yields to none in natural resources and productivity and it is a source of great gratification to me to see the province in so prosperous a condition and to find among other satisfactory features the great tea industry for which it is justly renowned and on which in some respects its prosperity to a great extent depends. I am also impressed with the creditable feelings of pride which are shown in the position of the province and of the genuine anxiety of different classes to use the reforms to promote the welfare of its people in those directions which appear to them best calculated to benefit the future of the province."

Proceeding the Viceroy said:—"I have listened with interest to your observations regarding the improvement of the communications between Shillong and the Railhead. I believe that the survey undertaken for a railway line some years ago showed at that time that a scheme for a connecting railway could not be classed as a remunerative project, but I have no doubt that the Government of Assam will give the most sympathetic attention to any project which may be feasible for the improvement of communications between Shillong and the plains whether by the use of electricity or otherwise."

TRANSFER OF SYLHET.

Let me dwell for a moment on one or two questions which though not referred to in your address confined as it necessarily is to municipal topics will, I believe, be of interest to you and to the people of the province generally. In the first place I am gratified to state that His Excellency the Governor has given me a satisfactory account of the working of the reforms in the province. It is inevitable that in a province with so many varied interests as Assam difference of opinion must occasionally arise between the executive Government and the Legislature, but Sir John Kerr testifies to the amicable spirit by which the Legislature has been animated during the past five years and to the genuine desire shown in most quarters to work the constitution in the interest of the welfare of the province and to carry on the reformed administration in the right spirit. I am indeed gratified to know that a sense of responsibility is growing up and is guiding the Legislature to form considered conclusions and that generally speaking the people of Assam are taking advantage of those new opportunities of service to the province for which the reforms give scope. No question of greater local importance is likely to come before the provincial Legislature in the near future than the question regarding the transfer of Sylhet which I understand is now to be debated. I have read the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council on this question and shall await the results of the debates in the Assam Legislative Council with interest. Obviously it would be premature for me to attempt at this stage to give any forecast of the view my Government may take. The opinion of both the Government of Bengal and the Government of Assam with the proceedings of their Legislatures must reach my Government before this important question relating to a transfer from this province of a large district with approximately 2 million inhabitants can be adequately examined. Whatever conclusions my Government may adopt after examination must also be reported to the Secretary of State before any final orders can issue. I can say no more at present. I am confident that the Assam Legislature will approach the question with a full sense of its importance and will carefully weigh all considerations affecting the welfare of the people principally concerned and the interest of the province. I observe that public attention has been particularly directed to the question of temperance in this province and I have heard with interest of the much needed efforts which are being made by Government and non-official agencies to promote the cause of temperance in the consumption of opium. I trust that the good sense of all parties will conduce to an early solution of this difficult problem which will be of lasting benefit to this province. As far as is possible, I and my Government have kept a watchful eye on the needs of Assam and tried to assist the province whenever possible. This year we are able to give Assam a non-recurring remission of six lakhs of the provincial contribution. An arrangement has now been made by which the minimum limit of the surplus balance deposited with the Government of India for the purpose of earning interest has been reduced to meet the special circumstances of Assam from twenty-five lakhs originally fixed to ten lakhs. I trust that this measure also will be found to be helpful.—A. P.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

NEW CENTRAL ORGANISATION IN BOMBAY

A meeting of the Trade Unionists in Bombay and others interested in Labour Organisation was held on Thursday, the 31st instant in the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to consider the steps to be taken to bring into existence a Central Labour Organisation of the textile workers. Nearly 40 people many of whom were either the office-bearers of or belonged to many of the existing textile workers' Unions in the City were present. Mr. R. S. Asawale was voted to the chair. At a preliminary meeting of the same gentlemen held on December 11, it had been decided to organise one central organisation of textile workers and to request the existing unions to amalgamate themselves with this new organisation. In response to the latter part of the resolution, the following existing unions, the last six of which were brought into existence during the relief operations of the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers during the last strike, have passed resolutions of amalgamation with the new Union:—(1) The Madanpura Textile Workers' Union; (2) The Sat-Rasta Girni Kamgar Sangh; (2) The Bombay Textile Workers' Union; (4) The Kurla Girni Kamgar Mandal; (5) The Dadar Mill Union; (6) The Tardeo Girni Kamgar Sangh; (7) The Chinchpokly Girni Kamgar Sangh; (8) The Poibavdi Labour Union; (9) The Fergusson Road Kamgar Sangh.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of December 31:—(1) That a Central Labour Organisation of textile workers' amalgamating in it the above nine unions be formed on and from 1st January 1926 and that it be named the "Bombay Textile Labour Union."

(2) That a Committee consisting of Messrs N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwala; R. S. Asawale; S. H. Jhabwala; R. R. Bakhale; Ranjit; A. V. Chitre and two representatives from each of the amalgamated Unions be appointed to form a constitution for the Union and do all its preliminary work until the election of its office-bearers.

(3) That a meeting of the members of the Union be held on January 24 to elect its office-bearers and pass the constitution.

The members of the amalgamated unions automatically became members of the new Union and their subscription for January will be recovered on their first pay day of this month. The Committee has also decided to take immediate steps to enlist as many new members as possible before the meeting of the General Body.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Annual Elocution Competition for Hindu ladies will be held in the last week of the current month in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Those who wish to take part in the Competition have to send in their applications before the 15th instant to the Secretaries of the Association, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4, stating therein their full name and address with certificates of age from their guardians or heads of colleges or schools. The competition will be in Marathi and Gujarathi with the prizes being available only to those who have not been awarded similar prizes on two previous occasions by the Association.

The prizes to be awarded are:—

(1) For grown-up women (above 14 years of age.) The subject is "Should we have independent Universities for women, and if so, what should be their special characteristics as distinguished from the present Universities" and the prizes are: For Marathi, 3 of Rs. 30, 15 and 10; and for Gujarathi, 2 of Rs. 30, and 15.

(2) For girls (under 14 years of age), on "Love of Truth" with illustations from histories and the Puranas;" or, on "Boys and Girls' syllabus of studies and the importance therein, of physical exercise," and the prizes are: For Marathi, 4 of Rs. 15, 10, 5 and 3; and for Gujarathi, 3 of Rs. 15, 10 and 5.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Will Government in the interest of the several employees and workmen particularly Hindus and Parsis declare next Thursday, the 14th instant, as a Public Holiday owing to the "solar eclipse" on that day?

The eclipse begins at 10-52 a.m. and concludes at 12-30 noon.

As it is the practice not to cook or to take any food not only during the eclipse time but 8 to 10 hours before the eclipse begins, it is not possible for the people to take food and attend their duties.

It is also well known that after the eclipse is over every one has to take a bath and naturally no food can be available for at least 3 hours after the eclipse is over.

Under the circumstances will the Government without delay declare the 14th instant as a holiday?—Yours, etc.

BAHADKAR.

January 6.

THE LAW OF SEDITION

NEED FOR REFORM.

MR LASKI'S VIEW

Mr. H. J. Laski writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Apart from the immediate political implications of the recent Communist trial an important question arises as to the legal definition of "sedition" and its history in this country. The chief credit for grasping the essential issue involved belongs to Captain Wedgwood Benn. Under the short bill he has introduced into the House of Commons no person would in future be convicted for sedition unless the jury in response to a question from the judge, specifically found that the matter complained of was "reasonably calculated to lead directly to public disorder."

That is the real root of the matter. Our laws of sedition, and especially of incitement to mutiny, bear upon their face the stamp of a special historic environment. The incitement to Mutiny Act for example, is the direct outcome of the mutiny at the Nore in 1797. A body of sailors revolted against intolerable physical conditions. Bad food, arrears of pay, flogging for the most trivial offences, the harsh efforts of the press against gangs—these were the things against which the sailors made their protest. The most urgent attempts were made by the Government of Pitt to connect the political societies with the rising; but their own legal representatives reported, after the most careful investigation, that no evidence existed for such connection. Yet the Act was passed; and the only changes introduced therein have been in the direction of mitigating the savage penalties enacted. What has been the history of its operation since that time? Not once in the last hundred and thirty years has there been a successful attempt at the seduction of the troops. But under the Act men like Gobbett and Brakard have been sentenced to imprisonment for protesting against flogging in the army which no one now defends, and men like Mr. Tom Mann have been imprisoned for urging the troops not to shoot down strikers, though everyone knows that this is a normal and natural part of Labour propaganda, and that it is always bound to be unsuccessful because it can never be either direct or continuous. The open effort at seduction that might have succeeded was that of the Ulster Volunteers; and it is notorious that its leading figure to-day occupy posts of the highest distinction in Great Britain and Ulster.

DEFINITIONS IMPOSSIBLY WIDE.

The weakness of these statutes is evident upon the face of them. Pitt and Sidmouth persuaded themselves that England was face to face with a gigantic revolutionary conspiracy, and they drew up a savage penal code to meet what we now know to have been a non existent danger. But some of their Acts remain. Their definitions of sedition are impossibly wide. They reflect a temper which was intended to make impossible adverse comment upon the character or working of the Constitution. Under them men were light-heartedly convicted for observations that seem to a later generation self-evident facts that no man could deny. Were they at all rigorously applied they would as Professor Dicey has pointed out: "be inconsistent with the prevailing forms of political agitation." And their application broadly speaking depends simply upon the chance that we have a wise Home Secretary and a wise Attorney-General. Few juries can evade the necessity of conviction once they have been brought into play. For it is not, under them, necessary to show the presence of any real danger, or even of remote danger. It is only necessary to find that their intention is towards a set of circumstances which can only exist with a Government so malevolent or so stupid that men turn to sedition with a sense of relief. The statutes would be explicable under Charles I or James II.; they are simply irrelevant to the circumstances of our own day.

It is this realisation which underlies Captain Wedgwood Benn's bill, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Government will find time for its passage. If it becomes law we should then know that prosecutions would fail unless there was a definite and immediate possibility of action following upon the publication of the matter complained of. We should not have the spectacle of men being convicted because they put views without chance of success into bombastic and challenging form. No one will accuse Bagehot of sympathy with Radical doctrine. Yet Bagehot's comment on our laws of sedition was the incisive remark that no one knows what sedition is, but "all know that it is a vague word which can be fitted to any meaning that shall please the ruling powers." For once we allow the Executive to indict utterance without regard to probable consequence, it becomes a mere matter of chance whether the prejudices of the jury will be on the side of reason or unreason. Mr. Bridgeman, in a speech made on October 31, expressed the view that people who attacked the navy for extravagance were liable under the Incitement to Mutiny Act; and it would not be necessary to go far before we should find a dozen men who accepted that view. There is probably not a Conservative club in London where the indictment of Mr. A. J. Cook for sedition has not been warmly urged. Political leaders, as Lord Cockburn pointed out, spend their lives in bringing their opponents when the latter are the Government, into hatred and contempt; and that moral sedition only does not become indictable by the forbearance of the Government. Most men agree that this forbearance is wise. But recent events make it clear that such wisdom is not the inevitable accompaniment of high office.

AN AMERICAN DICTUM.

If Captain Wedgewood Benn's bill became law we should be safeguarded against the present tendency to stimulate public opinion against an unpopular philosophy and then to prosecute it because a conviction has been prepared. He has on his side not only those who care about that general freedom which is the essence of Liberalism, but also the predominant experience of recent times. No country has had more trials for sedition in recent years than the United States; and nowhere has more opinion as distinct from opinion in which disorder is inherent been more severly dealt with. Yet the opinion upon such prosecutions of the greatest of living American judges is clear and emphatic. "We should be eternally vigilant", Mr. Justice Holmes told the Supreme Court in the case of some Russian Communists "against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so immediately threaten interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country." That is the purpose Captain Wedgwood Benn's bill would secure; and its passage into law would prevent the use of antiquated statutes which are harsh in their substance and undiscriminating in their application.

MR. HAMMOND'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. L. Hammond writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

May I add a word to Mr. Laski's admirable argument for Captain Wedgwood Benn's bill? That bill, by providing that nobody should be convicted of sedition unless the jury decided that his language was "reasonably calculated to lead directly to public disorder", would put an end to a grave anomaly.

Most men of spirit talk the sedition of the text-books at one time or another. But not every man who talks sedition is prosecuted. Otherwise Governments would have time for little else. What happens then? If the law is put into force a man's case comes to depend on his place in society or the colour of his politics or the unpopularity of his opinions. From that moment we pass from a system under which law, to one under which men, control our liberties. This as the eighteenth century definition put it, is tyranny. It was not discredited in the old days on that account in the eyes of the ruling class, for they had a conception of society in which it was not our of place. They refused to the mass of the nation either the opportunity of education or the right to combine or to vote. To-day, with popular education and universal franchise such a state of things is an obvious anachronism. And whereas some anachronisms do no harm this does great harm. It is, in fact a menace to the safety of the State in whose defence it is presumably employed. For no possible disturbance to social peace that can follow the expression of the most violent opinions can compare with the insecurity that is produced when the impression is given that liberty of speech is the privilege o those who least need it, and that the gross inequalities of life are further exasperated by inequalities of justice. Yet that impression is inevitable if some persons are prosecuted and others are not for language that is technically seditious.

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ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the 5th session of the All-India Music Conference writes from Lucknow:—

The 5th session of the All-India Music Conference will again be held at Lucknow from 16th to 20th January. The U. P. Government as well as almost all the Indian States have patronized it. A very strong Reception Committee has been formed. First class musicians of almost all the Indian States including Mathar State Band will attend. Eminent scholars will deliver lectures. A great rush is anticipated. The Reception Committee fee is Rs. 20, the delegate's fee is Rs. 15; the visitor's fee is Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for first and second class respectively. Special arrangements will be made for pardanashin ladies. Book your seats now to save disappointment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science 10 a.m.
Speeches on the coming Municipal elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.
Public Meeting at the "Congress House" 223, Girgaum Back Road. Dr. P. C. Roy, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and others will speak on the "Utility of Khaddar," 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 8.

The P. & O. s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of December 24, ex Maloja due at 5 a.m.
Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 9.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 7th Day.
University Senate Meeting Sir C. J. University Hall, 3 p.m.
Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 7 (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 16m.
Jan. 8 (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m
Jan. 9 (Sat.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
Jan. 11 (Mon.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Lamentable death has occurred of Mrs. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, on Wednesday, nine o'clock night. Uthamde is on Friday, 3 p.m. (noon).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Shinnoh Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-day (Thursday).

HINDU GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana will remain closed to-day (Thursday) as a mark of respect to the late Maharaja of Nabha.

INTER M. B. B. S. EXAM RESULT

The name of Mr. S. W. Sadhale No. 194 has been inadvertently omitted from those of the successful candidates at the above examination.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Dalpatram Pranshanker Pathak of Messrs. Dalpatram P. Pathak and Co. is a candidate from "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) for the ensuing Municipal Election.

EXAMINATION FOR ELECTRICAL WIREMEN

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"It is officially notified that the next examination of Electrical Wiremen will be held all the end of May or in June next. The exact dates will be announced later."

MALAYALEES' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Samaj Hostel Hall, 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, when Messrs. A. K. Pillai, Kuroor Nilakhandan Namboodripad and K. G. S. Pillai will speak. All Malayalees are invited to attend.

DRAMA VS. NOVEL

At the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, Mr. G. C. Bannerji will introduce a public discussion on "The Drama is Superior to the Novel as a Means of Propaganda" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Y. R. Parpia will oppose the motion, and Mr. A. S. Rajam will preside.

HEALTH OF CITY

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5-1-1926 to 6 a.m. of 6-1-1926:—Small-pox, 5* attacks, 4 deaths; Cholera, nil attack, nil death; Plague, nil attack, nil death; Influenza, nil attack, nil death; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn), 74; Total Mortality this day last year was 105.

*including one imported from Azamgad.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has renominated Dr. Dastur, to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office.

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Mr. K. Natarajan to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Most Reverend Dr. A. Goodier, S. J., whose term of office expired on the 7th ulto.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board a public meeting will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. N. Gamadia, Govardhanbhai I. Patel, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the Nationalist candidates for the coming Municipal Elections from Girgaum (D) ward, will deliver their election speeches. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. All are cordially invite to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Received small aluminium card calendar for 1926 from R. D. Dutta & Brothers, Calcutta.

We have received new year calendars from the Gwalior "Leather Factory, Tanner and Tent Factory (Morar, Gwalior); agents "Anti-Tap", "Lohana Mitra", Baroda; Deccan Printing Works, Poona; Messrs. Shah Bros., agents of "Jintan", Bombay; Lokamanya Agency, manufacturers of Arvind Nilgiri eucalyptus oil, Bombay; Messrs. Eduljee and Co., Poona and Uni-

LIFE IN WESTERN TIBET.

PROF. KASHYAP'S LECTURE AT SCIENCE CONGRESS.

On Wednesday the Science Congress dealt with the Agricultural Section and various papers were read, Mr. G. S. Henderson dealt with the present condition of the Agricultural Department in India and a scheme was outlined by him for the re-organisation of the department on the model of the U. S. A. Mr. W. Sayer, Secretary of the Sugar Bureau, read a paper on the present position of the Sugar mill industry in India and he sketched out its large possibilities and development. The next paper was read by Mr. T. F. Maine of the Bombay Agricultural Department. Rao Saheb Bhimbhai of Surat gave an account of the ridge system of cultivation as elaborated on the Surat Farm and which if extended was likely to give better results in the future. Col. Cold also read a paper.

PROF. KASHYAP'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Science Congress, at the C. J. Hall, on Wednesday night Prof. S. R. Kashyap of the Punjab University delivered a lecture on "Life at high altitudes in Western Tibet." Mr. A. Howard presiding.

The Professor described the chief characters of the climate of Western Tibet and its physical features, i. e., its great altitude, intense cold, dry cold winds and scarcity of vegetation and animal life. He, then mentioned the main approaches to the country from India through the various passes and river valleys: the Zojila, the Bara Lacha, the Mana Pass, the Lipulekh Pass, etc., varying from 11,000 to nearly 18,600 ft. and the roads along the Sutlej and the Karnali. He said that on account of the intense cold dry winds and low temperature generally, the vegetation showed very peculiar features—cushion shaped plants being particularly conspicuous, small size of leaves, hairiness and deep roots being other characteristics. On account of the scarcity of vegetation, and climate, animal life was also very poor and peculiar. The yak was the most peculiar animal yielding to the Tibetan meat, milk butter, hair for clothes and tents, dung for fuel and it also served as an animal of transport. Sheep and goats were domesticated animals and yielded various kinds of coarse and fine wool. Referring to the people he said that nomadic life was the only kind of life possible, cultivation being possible at a very few sheltered places here and there. The people were intensely religious and hardy and a large percentage of the population consisted of priests or Lamas.

The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides from original photographs showing the physical features of the country—high passes and peaks, vegetation and animals, monasteries, people and other interesting features.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is to-day's programme for the Indian Science Congress meeting:—

10 a.m.—Section of Agriculture, (2) Section of Mathematics and Physics, (3) Section of Chemistry, (4) Section of Zoology, (5) Section of Botany, (6) Section of Geology, (7) Section of Medical and Veterinary Research, (8) Section of Anthropology, (9) Section of Psychology.

2-30 p.m.—Meeting of the General Committee.

2-30 p.m.—Bombay Development Department.

5-30 p.m.—Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the Bombay University "At Home", Senate Hall.

7 p.m.—Public lecture by Prof. H. Parameshwaran on "Modern applications of X rays."

HIGH COURT.

CURRENCY CLERK'S LAPSE.

SUBSTITUTING FORGED NOTE FOR GENUINE ONE.

Mr. Justice Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal preferred by G. V. Abhyankar, an ex-clerk in the Currency Office, Bombay, against the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of theft in that he had abstracted one genuine note of Rs. 100 out of 600 and substituted a false note and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that the accused along with 21 other clerks was appointed to examine the notes received at the counter of the office on 15th July last. The "Sorters' Day Book" showed that the accused was given 600 pieces of Rs. 100 and 200 pieces of Rs. 50 notes sent by the Netherlands Commercial Banking Company, as also 500 pieces of Rs. 50 notes sent by the Eastern Bank, thus totalling 1,300 pieces in all. But of these he sorted out 600 notes of Rs. 100 into 442 home notes and 158 foreign notes. On the next day when the notes were examined and counted by the Issue Office it was discovered that there was a forged Lahore note of Rs. 100 in one of the bundles. On enquiries being instituted by the Treasurer, it was found that the accused had substituted one spurious note of Rs. 100 affixing thereon the seal given to his fellow-clerk, Mr. Joshi, for a genuine one he had abstracted from those given to him. It was further alleged that the accused had made statements to his officers implicating himself.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused, while the Advocate-General appeared for the Currency Office.

Mr. Kelkar on behalf of the accused argued that it was a mere case of suspicion and speculation. The prosecution had failed to prove that the accused had abstracted any genuine note. It was difficult to see how the accused hoped to conceal his guilt by putting Joshi's seal as that would not avail him to explain his shortage in the notes supplied to him. According to the evidence, there was no shortage in the Lahore notes, but in the Calcutta circle. Hence the introduction of a spurious note should have been in the Calcutta circle. Mr. Shroff's evidence showed that the foreign notes were correctly accounted for. Counsel submitted that various attempts were made to take some sort of statement from the accused who being in trouble seemed to have been much exasperated. The statements that he had made were not inconsistent with his innocence and the Magistrate was not impressed by any of them.

The Advocate-General contended that the accused had himself confessed in his statement before the Magistrate that he was short by one note in the Calcutta bundle. Added to that was his statement to Messrs. Mehta and Agaskar that he had found the spurious note in the municipal dust-bin and that he had destroyed the stolen note. That, counsel submitted, was certainly inconsistent with his innocence. The accused's own confession and the evidence in the case were too overwhelming to leave any doubt as to the guilt of the accused.

Their Lordships in the course of their judgment observed that the conduct of the accused was not quite consistent with his innocence. In the first place, he had admitted before the Magistrate that he was one note short in the Calcutta bundle. When the fraud was discovered, he had declined to give any explanation of the shortage to his officers who questioned him, but later confessed his guilt to Messrs. Mehta and Agaskar. There were strong points against the accused. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the facts and evidence, held that the conviction and sentence were justified and dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED FORGED CHEQUE.

SUIT AGAINST BANK OF PERSIA.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

Ardeshir Khodabaksh ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Imperial Bank of Persia . Defendants.

The liability of the Bank on a payment of forged cheque.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendant Bank a sum of Rs. 3,981 being the amount of a cheque which the defendants negligently cashed thinking it to be genuinely drawn and signed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that he was a merchant and commission agent doing business in Bombay. Prior to June, 1922, he had an account with the defendant Bank. He was a Persian Zoroastrian inhabitant and he did not know how to read and write in English except that he could sign his name in English. He always used to sign his cheques drawn on the defendants filled in English by one Ali Aga, a clerk of his or something by some other servant of his.

On 19th June, 1922, the plaintiff behaving that he had sufficient funds in the Bank to his credit, drew a cheque on the defendant Bank in favour of the Central Bank for Rs. 4,200. The said cheque however was dishonoured and on enquiry it was found that on or about the 10th June, 1922, the Bank cashed a cheque for Rs. 3,981 purporting to have been drawn by the plaintiff in favour of one Khavree. The plaintiff on being shown the cheque, repudiated the same stating to the officials of the Bank that it was a forged cheque and that he had never drawn a cheque for that amount. The plaintiff further found out that this cheque had been stolen by somebody from his cheque-book and forged and cashed. The plaintiff suspected his clerk, Ali Aga, of having stolen the cheque from his cheque-book and of having forged the same. The said Ali was prosecuted, but he was discharged at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court as there was not sufficient evidence to show that it was he who forged the cheque.

The plaintiff said that the cheque for Rs. 3,981 purporting to bear his signature was a forgery. The plaintiff contended that it was due to the neglect and default on the part of the defendant Bank, their agents and servants that the said cheque was paid. He further contended that the defendant Bank had no right to debit the amount of the cheque to his account. The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to recover the said sum of Rs. 3,981 from the defendants and prayed that the defendants might be ordered to credit the amount of the said cheque to the plaintiff's account.

The defendants by their written statement did not admit that the plaintiff could not read or write English. The defendants admitted having cashed the cheque for Rs 3,981 on the 10th June, 1922. The said cheque was presented to them for payment and the Ledger clerk being satisfied that the plaintiff's signature appearing thereon was genuine and that the said cheque was otherwise in order, the Bank duly paid the same in accordance with the tenor thereof and debited the amount to the plaintiff's account. The defendants further stated that the signature on the said cheque was in fact the genuine signature of the plaintiff and they submitted that there was nothing in the appearance of the said cheque or in the circumstances attending its presentation, which was calculated to excite any suspicion and that they properly debited the amount of the said chebue to the plaintiff's account. The defendants denied that they or any of their servants or agents were guilty of any neglect or default in honouring the said cheque.

The defendants did not admit that the plaintiff at the time of drawing the other cheque for Rs. 4,200 believed that he had sufficient funds to meet it to the credit of his account. The defendants contended that the plaintiff was bound to exercise reasonable care in the keeping of his cheque-book, the drawing of cheques, the employment of and the supervision of the acts and conduct of any servant or agent to whom he delegated any duty in connection with the issue of cheques or who had access to his cheque-book. They further contended without prejudice to their other contentions that by reason of the plaintiff's negligence and breach of duty, the defendants were reasonably and bona-fide misled into paying the said cheque and the plaintiff was estopped from denying his liability on the cheque in the event of the signature being held to be forged. The defendants therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. C. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the defendant.

The hearing of the case was in progress when the Court rose for the day.

UTILITY OF KHADDAR.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House" 223, Girgaum Back Road, when Dr. P. C. Roy, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and others will speak on "The Utility of Khaddar."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews at Gauhati to the following:—

Rai Bahadur Siva Prasad Barua, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bakht Mazoomdar, Khan Bahadur Diwan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhory, Moulvi Rasid Ali Lushker, Rai Bahadur Mon Mohan Lahiri, Hon. Moulvi Ghulam Mustafa Chowdhury, Molvi Manohar Ali and Molvi Faiznur Ali.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir M. H. W. Hayward, relinquished charge of his office as Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 4th instant.

The Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by Mr. M. R. Jayakar of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

The disturbance on the frontier yesterday is passing into Kashmere. It has caused local rain in northeast Baluchistan north Punjab and Western Himalayas.

A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the Central Provinces, east and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Lahore Sialkote, Rawalpindi, Srinagar half an inch and Raipur one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan and

ABSCONDED MAN ARRESTED.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Maxwell Gay, an Anglo-Indian was remanded into police custody till the 15th instant by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Sergeant Holdsworth, who applied for remand stated that Gay was arrested on Tuesday in Bombay by Sgt. Watkins, as he was wanted in connection with a case tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in January, 1924. D. Tullock, co-accused in that case was sentenced for criminal breach of trust, theft and abetment while Gay was absconding. Mr. George Bailey the complainant in the case, is at present in Europe. It is also alleged that Gay is wanted by the Mhow Police.

PEON CHARGED WITH THEFT.

ALLEGED INCIDENT AT SECRETARIAT.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, remanded Sitaram Keshaw a peon in the Secretariat into police custody on a charge of theft of a currency note of Rs. 100.

Deputy Inspector Rahn who put up Sitaram stated that on Monday the police received a complaint from Mr. S. N. Kharkar, cashier and accountant, Home Department, Bombay Secretariat, of the loss of a 100 Rupee note. It was alleged by him that he and the peon brought a large sum of money on Monday for paying the salaries of the Secretariat staff. The accused was given a number of envelopes with the salaries of the different members of the staff. One of the Superintendents in the Secretariat found a hundred-rupee note short in the envelope handed to him by the accused peon. The contents of the envelope before it was handed to the Superintendent was alleged to have been checked by the peon.

ROBBED OF CLOTH CASES.

A number of cases of cloth belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., were loaded at the docks in a number of carts for being taken to their godowns, on December 8. As one of the carts did not reach the destination, the police were informed Sometime later, Laxman Narayan was arrested in the docks as he was carrying pieces of stolen cloth. On the statement of Laxman, Pandu Rama was arrested as his accomplice. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,200. Charged with retaining stolen property both the accused pleaded guilty. Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Laxman who had seven previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment while the other who had one conviction was sent to jail for nine months.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

In the early hours of Wednesday a motor-driver and his cleaner were roused by the intrusion of a man in their garage in the bungalow No. 8 at Marine Lines. They arrested the man and handed him over to the police whom they identified as Tbdul Gafur, a Mohamedan with four previous convictions.

REPORTED THEFT

Mr. A. Whitteker and Mr. G. Kerr residing at Mereweather Road, Colaba, report to the police theft of clothing and jewellery valued at Rs. 285 from their flats on Tuesday night.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT BRUSSELS

The seventh official and International Commercial Fair organised by the Municipality of Brussels, under the distinguished patronage of H. M. the King of the Belgians, with the co-operation of the Government, will be held from the 7th to the 21st April, 1926.

Forms of application for space which are obtainable from the Consul General for Belgium, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, together with half the cost of the space booked should reach the Fair Committee, 19. Grand' Place, Brussels, not later than the 28th February, 1926.

THE CAUCUS REPUDIATED.

Mr. Joseph Gomes, writes:—

I am standing as a candidate for the ensuing municipal election for the 'C' Ward. Although I am a Catholic, I am standing with no Indian Christian ticket, but as an Independent Nationalist Candidate. Extravagant promises made to the electorate before the election are always difficult to fulfil. My policy, if returned, would be to safeguard the interests of the constituency returning me uninfluenced by communal feelings. Realizing and appreciating the needs of the middle and lower classes, I shall devote myself to the welfare of these classes. I shall also endeavour to improve the existing conditions of streets and sanitation in my locality and to see that an open park and playground are available for the residents of the locality. I will also see that free compulsory primary national education will be introduced and I will take a keen interest in the constitutional and financial reforms in the administration of municipal affairs. I trust that the voters of my ward will remember me on the polling day and I [illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

6th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.30
To-day's Opening Rate	19.33
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing Rate	19.50
Difference	+20

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horuby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

6th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.07
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	1 .9
To-day's Closing Rate	10.07
Difference	Unchanged.

Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 366-8-0
Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 367-4-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled steady without attracting much business for lack of outside buying orders, Belvedere, however, were sought after at better than last quoted figures without attracting many sellers; Cottons did not find support and prices eased off slightly in consequence. Coals shewed no variations on a limited enquiry. Teas attracted little attention at almost unchanged prices, Birpara, however, noted an advance. Rubbers reflected a better feeling though business did not assume a large volume. In miscellaneous among the usual list of transactions Burma Corporation and Boorooah timber registered increases in value. Government Securities were firmer.

Following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities:—5 per cent. loan 1945/55 Rs. 100/8; 6 per cent bonds 1926 Rs. 100/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar 194; Kesoram 4/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 518; Anglo-India 395; Bally pref. 108; Belvedere 495; Caledonian 499/8; Cheviot 228/8; Clive 34/12; Do 6 per cent. pref. 101; Craig 5/2; Dalhousie 366; Delta 458; Hooghly pref. 18; Howrah 37/1; Kamarhaity 565; Kankinarrah 462; Lansdowne 254; Orient 176; Presidency 7/10; Union 551.

Coals:—Bengal 497/8; Borrea 17; Churulia 1/2; Central Dharmabad 3/8; Nazira 13/9; New Beerbhoom 27/8; Patmohna 1/2; Camla Goyindpore 4/14; Sendra 16/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

FORWARD DEALINGS IN GOVT. SECURITIES.

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was in the year 1914, that our share bazar stopped forward dealings in 3½ p.c. Government paper. This was chiefly due to the big fluctuations in the prices of the shares and commodities all round caused by the declaration of the Great War in Europe, thus scaring away the small and cautious investors from our market.

This big upheaval, and the slump following it have now settled down for good; times have improved and confidence has again returned for the Government Securities. Government also is now in a degree responsible for the management of the Stock Exchange. Can there be a better opportunity than the present time to restart dealings for forward in the Government securities?

The amount of business passing in the Government securities at present clearly shows on which side the public confidence is. There is nothing to hinder the Association in permitting business in Government securities. The very name and a glance at the Holidays list published by the Association suggest that one of its aims is to deal in stocks.

Under the circumstances, sooner the forward business is started in 3½ per cent Paper and Tax Free Bonds, better will it raise the prestige of our Association. Some of the so-called "big men" who are very fond of now and then calling our market a gambling house will have then no pretext for uttering such remarks. On the other hand many of the big Banks and even the Government's Finance Department who are taking no interest whatsoever in our market will begin to do something and no doubt we shall profit by their association and operations.

There can be no danger of manipulation by either Bulls or Bears as the big bulk of investors and large issues of the securities gives no hopes of success to those big syndicates.

It is to be hoped that the Association will give their earnest attention to this matter as soon as possible and the Government consent will not be difficult to get.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL BAWALAL,
Member, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1926.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY. 1.

The Senate of the Bombay University is going to discuss, at its next meeting, the proposals for the reform and reconstruction of our local university put forward by the Setalvad Committee on University Reform. The discussion arises from an invitation to the Senate, sent by Government, to express its opinion on the merits of the proposals now before Government; and though, therefore, the expression of the Senate's opinion can at most be considered no more than a recommendation to Government, the interest aroused by such a discussion must necessarily extend to circles far wider than the purely academic. A growing consciousness to popularise and thereby to nationalise such institutions of fundamental importance to our nation-building is daily manifesting itself. The university has hitherto been somewhat in the backwaters; but even in the conduct of university affairs the new spirit is by no means entirely unknown, as the keen contest and the striking result of the last election by the graduates to the Senate but too amply testify. The advent in the university of such new blood as Mr. K. M. Munshi brings cannot but herald a new vivification; and the still unreformed Senate, discussing the far-reaching proposals placed before Government, will do well to remember the birth and strength of this new spirit. University reform and reconstruction, it is generally recognised, are very much overdue in Bombay. But if the proposals now put forward are handled so as to effect those far-reaching changes which alone can modernise and galvanise the university into activities fit and proper for a great city like Bombay, there will be little cause for dissatisfaction with the delay, for which after all the responsibility must rest with the leaders of the people.

The main problem of university reform in this Presidency is, in the words of the reference made to the Setalvad Committee, the transformation of the present old-fashioned organisation of an affiliating and examining body into a veritable centre and stronghold of teaching. Incidentally, thanks to the growth of the new spirit of national consciousness, there is also the question of the popularisation of the governing bodies of the university, which cannot but claim a very considerable slice of the public interest. The first problem, for a university with the traditions and associations of the present Bombay University, cannot but be of the utmost difficulty and delicacy. For on the basis of this examining and affiliating university, or round about the nucleus provided by it, have grown up subsidiary organisations which alone to-day do the real teaching work. The most ambitious and efficient of the affiliated colleges have aimed, consciously or unconsciously, at becoming themselves miniature teaching universities, while the most backward and the most outlying have inevitably lagged behind, till their existence has become a drag on the general progress of the university, and a menace to the continued excellence of the teaching imparted therein. What is to become of these colleges, if and when the university assumes direct control and effects the immediate co-ordination of its teaching functions? Or, put differently and perhaps more acceptably, how is the teaching given in these centres to be assimilated into one co-ordinating and consolidating organism? However it is eventually accomplished, it is clear that a teaching university cannot possibly be a territorial university as the has to consider resolves itself into the two important subsidiary ones: first, how to assimilate into the university itself the teaching work now done by the independent colleges owing a more or less shadowy allegiance to the affiliating university and paying a more or less perfunctory regard to its behests; and second, how to reorganise the outlying colleges in the other parts of the Presidency outside the City of Bombay without allowing the interests of the higher education to suffer in the least and without sacrificing the ideal of of university organisation and ambition as now entertained. The incidental question of popularisation and nationalisation of the governing bodies in the university or universities must, of course, march hand-in-hand. The first step in the solution of the main problem is universally admitted to be the decentralisation of the University of Bombay by the establishment of several new universities in the different linguistic areas of the Presidency; each such university in the linguistic centres of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Sind, and the Kanarese districts respectively, taking charge of the colleges and schools in its own proper province; so that we may safely postulate that the reform or reconstruction of the Bombay University must proceed on some such basis agreed to by all. The difference, if any, must arise as regards the precise *modus operandi* of effecting the change. The resolution submitted to the Senate for discussion aims at endorsing generally the findings and recommendations of the Reform Committee; and though those, who disagree even with the very moderate recommendations of that body for a rather slow and gradual transformation of the present-day examining university into a teaching university, may find reason for a prolonged and lively discussion, we fail to see what purpose could be served by wasting the time of the Senate by such a procedure. We ourselves do not consider the Committee's recommendations to be all that they should be for the purpose of effecting the desired transformation. But, as we have already remarked, the results of the Senate's discussion and resolutions will only amount, in substance, to a recommendation to Government. The real place for fight will be in the Legislative Council, which alone can effect radical changes in the organisation and jurisdiction as well as the functions and activities of the University of Bombay. The discussion in the Senate may no doubt form an excellent guide to the legislators in their debate; but the latter cannot overlook the fact that, after all, the Senate discussion must necessarily bear the great handicap of an old body proposed to be reconstituted radically sitting in judgment on those very same proposals for its own reconstitution. The best course, in our judgment, for the Senate at its next meeting will be simply to accept the principle of reform in general, leaving it to the Legislative Council to shape the final details of actual reconstruction. The exact form in which the subject comes before the Senate is not perhaps all that it should be in terseness and brevity, in simplicity and directness; but it is not impossible to circumvent this initial difficulty if the Senate is so minded, in the interests of its own dignity and for the sake of its own disinterestedness. We sincerely trust, however, the Senate, though advertised to sit continuously on successive days till the discussion on the main proposition and its countless amendments is ended, will not lose itself into needless details and waste precious time which may well be spent on more profitable and more fruitful subjects. We recognise, indeed, the reasonableness of the desire on the part of every member of the Senate to have his say on every item in the omnibus resolution standing in the name of Mr. Covernton, or on its several amendments. But we fear it will be a needless waste of time; without serving the purpose it may be intended to serve, if the Senate decides to postpone the evil day by referring the matter once again to another committee of its own. Such a patent device for procrastination is not only below the dignity of a highly intelligent body like the Senate of the Bombay University; it will be really out of place,—out of order, strictly speaking—in view of the fact that the present meeting of the Senate is held distinctly because, on the last occasion on which the discussion was programmed to take place it was postponed for two months expressly to give more time to the Fellows to familiarise themselves with the nature and bearings of the propositions and their amendments, free from the restraints and trammels of the ordinary rules of procedure?

But while we are anxious that the time of the Senate be not wasted in bootless discussion of endless details, we would not imply that the Senate should lose sight of the forest altogether in its desire to take account properly of the trees. There are points of fundamental importance, of which, we think, the actual resolution before the Senate and its various amendments do not take any notice but which must be embodied in the recommendations of the Senate if that body is at all anxious for a reputation for liberalism. The reconstitution of the university is an excellent opportunity for deciding such root questions as, for example, of whom does the university consist or, what should be the place and importance of the head of the university, whether ornamental or effective? In regard to the first question, no university which studiously excludes from its integral organisation the large body of its undergraduates can have the slightest claim to be considered either modern or liberal. It will not do to affect for the undergraduates the serenest contempt manifesting itself in a total deniol of any place or representation to them in the governing councils of the university. We do not suggest that representatives of the undergraduates,—themselves undergraduates,—should be associated with the grave and learned seniors in the University Senate or its Academic Council; but inasmuch as both these august bodies in the university will have a very respectable proportion of their activities dealing with the undergraduate, will it be an unpardonable heresy to suggest that a limited number of representatives,—themselves graduates of a given number of years' standing to ensure due gravity—should be accorded to the undergraduate organisations by way of recognition of the importance of that section in the general life of the university. And as for the other main question in the constitution of the university we think nothing has so distinctly invested the present-day universities in India with an ineradicable air of officialism so much as the headship of the university *ex-officio* by the provincial satrap. It is a small thing, but still an important one, to insist that the reformed universities in the Presidency of Bombay should once for all abolish the anachronism of ex-officio chancellors. If the present Senate in its forthcoming discussion rises to the height of so much liberal sentiment, we have no doubt it will have rendered an immense service to the cause of nationalising our chief institutions of public life.

A REPRENSIBLE PRACTICE.

More through over-sight than by design, the Moderates assembled at Calcutta failed to pass a resolution condemning the promiscuous shuffle of office among ministers and executive councillors. Sir Fazli-Hussain, Minister of the Punjab, has been transformed into a partner in the reserved half of the Government; the Nawab of Chatari, whose elevation as a Minister was an inscrutable puzzle, has been made Home Member in the U. P. Government. If any evidence were required for the mala-fides of the bureaucracy in working the Reforms, it is furnished by the practice of demoralising responsible agents, relying on public support with the lure of permanent reversion in official ranks. The "Tribune" condemns the elevation of Sir Fazli-Hussain as the portent of Muslim Raj in the Punjab, but the appointment is open to question on less speculative grounds. Sir Fazli-Hussain was acting as a Minister when he was drawn into stop-gap service in the Government of India. Later on the recovery of Sir Mahomed Habibullah pushed him back to his original office, and after a short tenure he is thence exalted as permanent member of the Executive Council. Rotations of this kind involve a premium on the solicitous policy of keeping in well with the Government. The evidence before the Muddiman Committee showed the inevitability of conflict between Reserved and Transferred Departments, especially in the allotment of finance. The Montford report contemplated the habit of "associated" deliberations, but it did not preclude the possibility of differences. The facile conversion of ministers into executive councillors is a reprehensible practice calculated to undermine the independence of ministers.

If it were a matter of casual exceptions, we could have looked for some special defence, but the Government seem to consider the shuffling routine of course. The bane of treating responsi- ed to the presidents of Councils. The secret bargaining of Mr. Tambe is a case in point. Let us ignore his apostasy as a party-man pledged to certain conditions of self-denial; there remains the fact that he, a man trusted to be independent in the chair, was attracted by the offer of permanent office. What tradition of independence may we expect if the ministers and the presidents of Councils are shuffled into permanent office? In the working of the diarchic executive a certain amount of friction is inevitable. The architects of reform thought that the "trained experience" of governors would smooth differences, but fresh satraps from the party-ranks in Parliament cannot always bring their "trained experience" to bear upon incidents of conflict. The "trained experience" of raw governors lies in the advice of seasoned bureaucrats functioning on the spot, and much of the apology of the designers of reform consists of polite fiction. In these circumstances, is it expedient to promote the custom of allowing every responsible minister and council-president to expect patronage at the hands of the Government? The custom is pernicious, and it is a pity that the Moderate Federation did not condemn it, but we hope that others of the responsive school will take the earliest opportunity of coupling censure of such practice with staunch declarations of faith in the acceptance of office.

Notes of the Day.

The American Effort.

The changed outlook of official America regarding the necessity of participating in the European movement for disarmament will be welcomed all the world over. The American effort, it is expected, will not be a mere academic contribution however cautious President Coolidge may be in his enumeration of how far such efforts can extend at present. In asking the Congress to appropriate 50,000 dollars for the expenses of the American representation at the disarmament discussions at Geneva he declared that such representation would not involve the attitude of the American Government or commit it to similar future conferences. This is at least a step further towards making a real attempt to persuade Europe to realise the folly of keeping up huge armaments, and is an improvement on his message to the Congress a few weeks ago when in a non-committal manner, he had asserted making only a formal recommendation about America's entry into the World Court, that in regard to disarmament the present question was one of land armaments, and, therefore, only a European problem.

Towards Peace.

The Geneva discussions will be conducted now in a more hopeful atmosphere, not only because America is willing to lend her intellectual assistance in reaching a solution, but also because Europe is trying hard to establish relations of real friendliness between her component parts with the solitary but important exception of Russia. The manifesto issued by Prof. Gilbert Murray advocating the elimination of the "war guilt" and "war criminal" clauses in the Versailles Treaty will be welcomed not only in Germany, but also by a large section of the public in France, where similar suggestions had been made in the "Ere Nouvelle" backed up with the support of eminent leaders of opinion in that country. Germany has always regarded these clauses as unjust, and recent documents like the "Orange Book" published in France from material collected by a Russian expert on the foreign policy of the late Tsar's ministers have tended to prove that France was as much guilty of bringing about the war as any other Power. It is expected therefore, that the idea of saying "Let bygones be by-gones" and expunging unjust descriptions of war guilt and criminality will be seized with alacrity in Europe. But without the cooperation of Russia and Turkey it will not be possible to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem of disarmament.

Trapper Trapped.

In the conviction of Sir Basil Thomson of indecent conduct, we have interesting evidence of the surprise of crime. Sir Basil is a Scotland Yard expert familiar with all the high-ways and by-ways of evil in London. After his retirement, he wrote at prolific length on his experiences as a detective: he was a sleuth-hound of alien conspiracy and private corruption during the critical years of the war. In almost every anecdote, he pointed out how offenders who acted with great circumspection, were off their guard in the elaboration of some petty detail. The detail betrayed them. But we have in his disgrace an example of the expert losing his bearings and exposing himself to the ordinary process of observation and arrest. The only relieving feature in the base story is the tenacity of the policemen who resisted the influence of his high position and brought him to book. The Dennistoun case was a vicious farce of fools in high station, but this is the sordid downfall of the expert whose keenness in tracking down Germans could not avail in a simple episode of lewd extravagance. The light sentence of fine does not speak well of social sensitiveness, but the whole affair looks disgusting if only "Through Indians Eyes." Sir Basil Thompson has been caught unawares. The men and women whom he trapped as Scotland Yard expert must be wondering at the nature of awards, if all of them had got according to their real, cumulative deserts in life.

An Eminent Orientalist.

The death of Professor Edward Browne will be received with a feeling of genuine surprise by all lovers of Persia and her Literature. Prof. Browne

PROHIBITION.

WE CANNOT PROCRASTINATE.

(BY C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.)

It is bad enough to contemplate the truth that the whole machinery of administration at its best is in reality calculated to benefit the upper strata of society and to suppress the submerged tenth. But it is positively wicked to conspire to run this machinery out of a revenue based on the very wretchedness and vice of these helpless people. Yet this is what we do when we plead that the Excise revenue is four crores out of twelve crores, the total estimate from all principal heads of revenue, and therefore we cannot give it up.

Twice Cursed.

As Mercy is said to be twice blessed, so is liquor a double curse,—to the Government that gives it as well to the wretched man that takes it. It robs the victim of his sense, conscience and vitality, and ruins his home. So does the Drink revenue intoxicate the State, kill its conscience, and ruin its finance. Even as the drunkard gets habituated to the stimulant and after a time finds it impossible to free himself from its clutches, the Nation too finds itself unable to get out of the grip of its Excise revenue. The man is unable to eat, work or rest without it, the State is unable to pay its servants, run its schools or offices, or function anywise without the Drink revenue. Every day of added habit makes the victim's case more hopeless of recovery. So also the Nation that depends on the proceeds of the Drink habit for paying the State bills is with every year of procrastination of reform, farther and farther from escape. The stimulant warms and exhilarates drawing without his knowing it from the man's own fund of vital energy, but the price of it is his ruin. The State, too, gets an apparently good revenue and finds administration easy, but it does not realise that the price of this is the increasing wretchedness of its people and the undermining of national stamina and morals. "I shall give it up slowly, not so soon, not all at once", pleads the drunkard whose will is steadily being weakened by the poison. So also do our Ministers and would-be ministers declare as their Excise policies. "Slowly, gradually, spread over ten years, twenty years, thirty years, rationing, local option", and so on.

The Total Bill.

I write from Madras, the land of Toddy, the mild drink,—the favourite of the offi-

(Continued on page 11)

sage of Persia and her poets and writers and by his monumental work on the literary history of Persia he rendered to Persian Literature a service of incalculable value. Professor Browne's "Literary History of Persia" is both a rich mine of information and an invaluable guide to students of Persian literature and a striking tribute was paid to Prof. Browne by the late Maulana Shibli who in writing his own no less famous book, "Shair-ul-Ajam", modelled it, to some extent, on the work of the English scholar.

A Timely Warning.

"We cannot procrastinate," Mr. C. Rajagopalachar says, with regard to the question of Prohibition in this country. In his article which we publish to-day, he gives a timely warning to all those who would think of slow and step by step methods to check or reduce the drink habit. Drunkenness can only be cured by making the supply of drink impossible. No financial considerations must stand in the way of a Government, particularly of the Government in India, a country where the drink habit has not fortunately become one of the prevailing customs of the land to which the majority pay homage. As Mr. Rajagopalachar wisely remarks: "The nation that depends on the proceeds of the drink habit for paying State bills is with every year of procrastination of reform, farther and farther from escape." If we want to escape, the earlier we set about the institution of radical measures the better for us. We have to force the hands of the Government, and we must put up a heavy fight in doing so, because the Government are so averse to any legislative process leading to Prohibition that they fight shy of even such an innocuous measure as Mr. Pradhan's Local Option Bill.

Under Bureaucratic Thumb.

We commented the other day on the unsatisfactory nature of the official treatment of the University of Delhi, in the proposals emanating from the Government of India regarding the constitution of a Board of Secondary Education for the Province of Delhi. The University Court met on Monday to consider the Government scheme and the opposition to it on the part of Indian educationists was naturally bitter. They could not ask the Court to accept proposals which create a non-University organisation with an official, the Superintendent of Education at Delhi, as its chairman, and the Chief Commissioner as the final authority, the University being allowed on the Board only a limited voice for the examination of its own future students. Mr. Chablani, Professor of Economics in the University, criticised the composition of the Board on the ground that it mostly contained persons under "Government influence," while Mr. Amarnath Dutt disapproved of the whole scheme. But the real reason why Government can treat the University in this fashion was brought out in the explanation of Mr. K. C. Roy, the Treasurer to the University, who drew attention to the fact that this fountain of higher education entirely depended upon the Government grant for its existence. We would like to know, however, whether the official view in Delhi is that the State must call for the tune simply because it pays the piper. Higher education in a country like India will have to depend a good deal upon the financial support of the State, but is that any reason why those in whose care it is entrusted should be considered unfit for discharging the res-

ELECTED COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

SHOULD THEY ACCEPT GOVT. POSTS?

PRESIDENTS' MEETING.

DELHI, Jany. 6.

The Conference of elected Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils commenced session to-day with a heavy agenda. The Hon. Mr. Patel presided and there were Presidents of all Councils except those of Burma, Assam, and Bombay. It may be mentioned that the Assam Council is holding its session and there is no President elected for the Central Provinces Council now after Mr. Tambe's acceptance of Executive Councillorship. The proceedings were confidential. The Press was not allowed and the suggestion of supplying the Press with an official summary was also tabooed. The discussion lasted the whole day and there was not even the usual luncheon interval. Of about fifty items about a dozen were disposed of, the most important being the question of creating a convention by which elected Presidents should be precluded from accepting offices in the gift of the Government. It is understood this matter was discussed at great length and finally dropped. Some argued that the salaries offered to Presidents were not sufficient to induce them to refuse offers of better careers while others contended that there was not even the security of continuous elections and consequently of tenure. The Conference then proceeded to discuss the next item.

The session will last till Friday.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU ILL.

UNABLE TO ATTEND SKEEN COMMITTEE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has been suffering from fever since his return from Cawnpore, and will be unable to attend the next session of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, which opens at Delhi on the 8th inst. He has informed the secretary to the Committee of his inability to attend for a few days.

RESPONSIVISTS' CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

POONA, Jany. 6.

It has been decided that the meeting of the Swarajist members of the Bombay Legislative Council called to consider future action will be held in Bombay instead of at Poona on the 16th January.—A. P.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

FORMATION OF INDIAN BRANCH.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir Howard D'Egville, on behalf of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association representing all parties, leaves on 7th January on board the Mantua to lay before the Indian Legislative Assembly a definite proposal to link up the Association's activities by the formation of an Indian branch of the Association. Sir H. D'Egville, who had postponed his departure owing to the death of both his parents at Christmastide, anticipates returning from Bombay on 13th February. It is hoped that if the Indian branch is formed an early opportunity will be afforded for the visit of a parliamentary delegation to India.—Reuter.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

SEQUEL TO MR. JAYAKAR'S RESIGNATION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council by reason of the resignation of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, a member elected by the Bombay University Constituency the Bombay University Constituency is called upon to elect another person for the purpose of filling the vacancy before the 18th February next.

Nomination of candidates will take place on 18th January; Scrutiny of nomination papers on 19th January; Voting on 2nd February and Counting of votes on 17th February.

FOUND GUILTY

SIR BASIL THOMSON.

FINED £5 & TO PAY £5 COSTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

On resumption of the case Sir Basil Thomson denied that he said after the arrest: "How can I keep this from my friends." He said what he did say was that such a charge would ruin anybody. Counsel for the defence drew attention to Laurie, the policeman, who had arrested Sir Basil, standing close to the witness-box and making grimaces while questions were being put. The Magistrate ordered Laurie to leave the Court. Sir Basil denied he said to Laurie that if he overlooked this he could leave the police to-morrow. He swore there was no shadow of foundation for the charge. The second summons was dismissed.

Sir Basil Thomson was found guilty and fined five pounds sterling and ordered to pay five pounds sterling costs.—Reuter.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

LONDON. Jany. 6.

The Magistrate expressed the opinion that Sir Basil Thomson's conduct immediately after his arrest was inconsistent with innocence.

Mr. Douglas Straight giving evidence said he always found Sir Basil Thomson a man of highest integrity—one whose word he would always take. They frequently discussed criminology. He knew that Sir Basil Thomson was bringing out a new book dealing with Hyde Park and suggesting certain remedies for the evils there.

Solicitor Mr. Henry Higgins gave evidence to similar effect, as also Sir Wilfred Thomson, a brother of the accused.

A notice of appeal has been given.—Reuter.

SIR BASIL'S PREVIOUS CAREER.

A special correspondent wrote in the "Daily Herald" at the time Sir Basil Thomson, who has been charged before a London police court, resigned his post in the Scotland Yard:

"Behind his enforced resignation was simply the fact that the Special Branch under his regime was not merely expensive and incompetent, but was making itself and the British Government a laughing stock all over the world."

Sir Basil had always regarded anti-Russian propaganda as part of his work, and the part he played in connection with the issuing of a false issue of *Pravda*, exposed in the "Daily Herald", nearly ended his career in February, 1921.

Following this, the Cabinet came to realise that the Special Branch reports on the situation during the coal lock-out were hardly as reliable as might have been hoped.

The last blow was in September, 1921, when the Special Branch supplied the Foreign Office with the documentary evidence upon which Lord Curzon's unfortunate Note to Moscow was based. These documents were promptly shown by the "Daily Herald" to be forgeries.

Labour members have several times raised the question in the House of Commons of Sir Basil's articles, based on secret official information to which he had access whilst in charge of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard.

When the question was last before the House, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, stated that he had written to Sir Pasil pointing out to him that, though he had not infringed the law, it was undesirable that this kind of thing should continue.

M. AND S. M. RLY. EMPLOYEES

CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The first M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Conference opened its session this afternoon Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presiding. Delegates rom moffusil attended the conference in large numbers. Among those present were Mr. V. V. Giri, President-elect of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Mukundtlal Sirkar, Secretary of the Railway Federation of Calcutta, Mr. Ginwala of Bombay, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Major Graham Pole and Mrs. Jinarajadasa. After prayers and tht speech of the chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Joshi delivered his presidential address. He laid stress on the necessity of increasing the membership of Labour Unions and enlarging the funds of the Unions.

The Conference is proceeding.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Bukharest.—Prince Charles in the letter of renunciation in addition to renouncing his titles, and prerogatives and his rights over his son and the latter's property undertakes not to return to Rumania for a decade and then only with the authority of the Sovereign.—Reuter.

Cologne.—There was an earthquake shock at 12/40 this morning which lasted for five seconds. Buildings shook violently and many people rushed unclad into streets and spent the night in the open. The damage was slight and only districts adjacent to the Rhine were affected.—Reuter.

GREEK REPUBLIC

GENL. PANGOLAS DETERMINED TO UNIFY.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Athens.—After a meeting of the Cabinet General Pangalos issued a proclamation to the nation declaring that Government had borne with equanimity the insults, jibes and even attempts at revolution, but all hopes of an agreement with view to facilitating the restoration of normal political life had been banished by the unpatriotic attitude of the leaders of the Opposition during the Greco-Bulgarian dispute when they slanderously accused the Government of deliberately attacking Bulgaria. General Pangalos adds that he will proceed resolutely to carry out the programme of unification of the Republic and the entry of the country, by means of free elections, into a healthy and normal parliamentary life and hopes to have the support of all sound elements of the nation.—Reuter.

ITALY'S DEBT U. S.

PLEA FOR DESISTING FROM "IMPOSSIBLE TERMS".

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon, in speech before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the ratification of the impending debt settlements with Italy, Belgium and other European nations, declared that if the same terms were required from Italy as from Britain it was impossible that such a burden could be imposed on Italy, and result would be that the United States would receive nothing. The taxation which would necessarily be imposed on the Italians if better terms were insisted on, would ruin Italy, and make it "another China." Those insisting on impossible terms were in the final analysis working for the entire repudiation of the war debt.—Reuter.

PROF. E. G. BROWNE DEAD.

A GREAT PERSIAN SCHOLAR.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Death has occurred of Professor Edward Granville Browne.—Reuter's Special.

[Prof. Edward George Browne was born in 1862, was Sir Thomas Adams Professor of Arabic since 1902, and was Fellow of the British Academy (1903), and Fellow of Royal College of Physicians (1911). He studied Medicine and Oriental Languages in Cambridge (1879-84) and London (1884-87) but never practised as a doctor. He travelled in Persia (1887-88). Among his publications, many of which related to Persia and Persian history are: (1) A year among the Persians. (2) Literary history of Persia until the time of Firdausi (1902); continuation of the same until the Mogul invasion (1906); constitution of the same to the rise of the Safani Dynasty (1920); continuation of the same until the present day (1924). (3) History of the Persian Revolution (1905-9). (4) The Press and Poetry in Modern Persia, besides numerous Papers in the Journal of the R. A. Society since 1889.]

MOSUL IMBROGLIO.

"SATISFACTORY CONVERSATION"

LONDON, Jan. 6.

British official circles are unusually reticent with regard to the Turkish Ambassador's communication to Mr. Baldwin, but it is understood that the conversation is considered satisfactory in its bearing upon the prospects of negotiations between the British Delegation, probably headed by Sir Ronald Lindsay, and the Turkish Government. The same prospects are, however, deemed less bright in quarters more partially in fairly close touch with the latter must be employed for [illegible]

COST OF ARMY IN INDIA

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S NOVEL PROPOSAL

BARTERING PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sir Reginald Crtddock, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, writing in the "Nineteenth Century" on the Indian market for British goods, suggests in return for a guarantee or preference for British goods that Britain should pay half the cost towards British troops in India, leaving India still to pay for the native army.

He gives his reasons for thinking that about ten million sterling yearly would be well spent in this manner.—"Englishman" Special Cable.

SHAH SUICIDE STORY.

CONCOCTION OF NEWS AGENCY

LONDON, Jan. 1.

There is an extraordinary explanation regarding the news broadcast from Prague on December 30, to the effect that the ex-Shah of Persia had attempted suicide at Marienbad.

It appears, says the "Times" Prague correspondent that the "Radio-Centrale News Agency, which supplied news by wireless to Czecho-Slovakian and other European newspapers, has for some time suspected certain newspapers of cribbing news.

In order to discover the culprits, the agency, after warning the regular subscribers, concocted the ex-Shah story, which they broadcast, with the desired results.

A large number of news-agencies and newspapers in Germany and elsewhere who are not subscribing to the "Radio-Centrale" service, received, distributed and published the fake message.

It is possible that the ex-Shah may take action.—"Englishman" Special Cable.

WIRE TELEPHONY ON TRAIN

SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—The installation of wireless telephony on a train from Berlin to Hamburg which was opened to-day has been very successful. Hearing at both ends was excellent despit othe noise of the train travelling at over sixty mile. hour. Communication with a Berlin newspaper office was established within a few minutes. A three minute call costs five and a half marks.—Reuter's Special.

EXPLORING NEW GUINEA

AMERICAN EXPEDITION STARTS NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Batavia.—Rifles, tear-gas bombs are included in the armament of the American scientific expedition which is headed by the well-known anthropologist, Professor Stirling with the object of exploring the interior of New Guinea. The expedition is equipped with an aeroplane specially adapted to air photography and long flights, as it is hoped to effect a landing on lake Habbema at a height of 25,000 feet hitherto not reached by any white man. It is also hoped to reach the unexplored Nassau mountains in Dutch New Guinea to study pigmies and other unknown tribes. The expedition will leave Sourabaya in the beginning of February and hopes to return in six months.—Reuter's Special.

SWADESHISM IN BRITAIN.

RAILWAYS DECIDE TO EMPLOY BRITISH STEEL & MANUFACTURE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The English Railways have decided that henceforth British steel and British manu[illegible]

PUBLIC LECTURES ON KHADDAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. P. C. Ray and Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who are at present in Bombay, will deliver public lectures on "The Utility of Khaddar" at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

MR. JINNAH DISOWNS SIR A. RAHIM.

MUSLIMS READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH HINDUS.

PLEA FOR WORKING REFORMS.

TAKE THE TWO LORDS AT THEIR WORD.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on his return from Aligarh where he was piloting the Muslim League to the end he had in view, and he expressed himself quite satisfied with the resolutions passed by that body, although he admitted that the President's speech represented a section of the Muslim community, as Lala Lajpatrai represented another section of the Hindu community. Mr. Jinnah's attitude for co-operation with Government has not diminished in any measure, and he asks for a further instalment of co-operation in order "to take Lords Birkenhead and Reading at their word", and not because he has "faith" in anybody's promises.

MUSLIMS READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH HINDUS.

Q: Will you please let me know, Mr. Jinnah, your views on Sir Abdur Rahim's speech at Aligarh before the Muslim League?

Mr. Jinnah: Sir Abdur Rahim's speech represents a section of Muslim opinion just as Lala Lajpatrai's speeches represent a section of the Hindu opinion. But, as the President of the All-India Muslim League, I may point out to you that the opinion of the Muslim League is to be gathered from its resolutions, and not from the opinion of an individual, however eminent he may be, and I think you will see from the text of the resolutions, which have been published, that the Mahomedans desire harmony and co-operation with the Hindus. My personal opinion is that the bulk of Muslims are willing to work together for the advancement and the welfare of our cause, and I sincerely hope that this wordy warfare to the country which is going on amongst some prominent leaders in the newspapers will cease for ever. It is doing us very great amount of harm. The only solution is to bring about a Hindu-Muslim pact and it is up to the better minds of the Hindus and Muslims to make every effort in that direction and see that that task at least, which is entirely in our own hands, is accomplished. I have already said that the Hindus are wrong in the present conditions to oppose separate electorates. It may not be an ideal state of constitution, but it is not a practical obstacle in establishing a representative Government in India. Then the next question is about the minorities, and I maintain that Hindu or Muslim minorities should have adequate and effective representation. This formula was accepted by the Memorandum of the Nineteen, as it is known, and was translated into concrete ratio by the Congress-League Pact. The trouble would not have arisen if Bengal and the Punjab were not deprived of Muslim majority, however small. In Bengal the Muslims were given 40 per cent. representation, although their population is about 57 or 58 per cent., and this was decided mainly on the ground that the Mahomedans of Bengal were not educationally and economically in a position to send qualified representatives of theirs in proportion to their population. This was in 1916. Since then things have changed, and the late Mr. C. R. Das was willing to abide by the Bengal Pact, but, unfortunately, he was not allowed to do so. Now this concession if it were made on the part of Hindus,—granting that it is a concession,—is it going to jeopardise or paralyse the Hindu interests? It is very difficult to appreciate why this is considered so vital. In provinces where the Mahomedans are in minorities they do not demand more than 30 per cent. That leaves 70 per cent. Hindu representation and gives them a clear and overwhelming majority. For instance, in the N. W. Frontier although the population of Mahomedans is about 95 per cent., and, therefore, strictly according to the population Hindu representation should be 5 per cent., can any sensible Mahomedan resist if the Hindus desire to have representation in excess of their population? I would be the first to give them 20 to 25 per cent. to win their confidence. Similarly, if the Hindu statesmen will look upon the Muslim minority provinces in the same spirit, I think it will not be very long before separate electorates are relegated to the past history of India.

Q: Then you are quite satisfied with the resolutions of the Muslim League?

A: I am.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

Q: Will you please let me know what is your opinion about the appeal for co-operation with Government issued by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading?

A: I am glad you have asked me that question. I have been asked by many people to express my opinion on that appeal, and I have refused to do so, because I thought that it was premature. But now that you have asked me, I will tell you that I am disappointed with that appeal. I have carefully read it, and I have also read the speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading, and I am sorry to say that I have not found anything in that appeal which is not already known to the public. Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading have not added anything to what they have already said in their speeches. Their appeal is based on the assumption that the Muslims have not co-operated with Government in the past, and that they have not co-operated with Government in the present. I am sorry to say that that assumption is entirely wrong. The Muslims have co-operated with Government in the past, and they are co-operating with Government in the present. Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading have not told us what they want us to do. They have not told us what they want us to do. They have not told us what they want us to do. They

STORY OF DACOITY.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

The hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day in the Court of Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate Lucknow Banarsilal, approver and first prosecution witness, continued his narration which was left unfinished yesterday. Witness said from the day he was enrolled as a sympathiser of the Revolutionary Society he worked on for the advancement of its cause by distributing leaflets and by taking part in dacoity. All the information he got in regard to the activities of the Society was obtained through Ashfaqullah with whom he (witness) was on intimate terms. Some months after Roy (Jogesh Chaterjee) had left Shahjehanpur after establishing a branch there four men arrived at Shahjehanpur from outside. At the request of Ramprasad (accused) witness put up three of these men at his own house. Two of them, namely, Gangaram and Nawab were at present in Court (witness pointed out R. K Khatri and M N Gupta). Witness said he did not know the name of the third man who put up at his house. The other man who probably stopped with Ramprasad or at the "Sarai" was a Bengali. In the course of the conversation witness had with that Bengali he understood that the Bengali's father resided at Beneras and one of his brothers was employed somewhere in Bombay. That Bengali, witness said, was not in court to-day. The three men who had stopped with witness and the Bengali stayed at Shahjehanpur for 2 or 3 days. They left witness' house abruptly, saying that they were going away from Shahjehanpur Witness went to Ramprasad to inform him of their departure but Ramprasad was absent from home. Witness went to Asfaq's place but Ashfaq too was missing. Ramprasad and Ashfaqi were absent from Shahjehanpur for about five days. It occurred to witness that these two might have left the town in company of outsiders who had gone, away so unceremoniously On his return Ramprasad came to witnesses house, gave him some ornaments most of which were of silver and some of gold and asked witness to get them melted, sell the metal and hand over the proceeds to him (Ramprasad). According to Ramprasad's directions witness melted the ornaments and sold the stuff for about Rs. 500, which amount he handed oevr to Ramprasad. This happened about a year ago. Replying to Court, witness said Ramprasad, entrusted him with this job because of the fact that he (witness) had Sharaf's (jeweller's) shop and had facilities for disposal of gold and ornaments. Proceeding, witness said Ramprasad never told him where he got the ornaments from, but Asfaq informed witness that those ornaments and cash to the extent of about Rs. 500 was the loot in dacoity committed by members of the society. Asfaq had not given out the names of the men who took part in that dacoity except that of his own and of Ramprasad.

THE LEAFLETS.

Witness did the work of distributing leaflets on behalf of the society. Ramprasad one day told witness that a parcel would soon arrive addressed to him (witness) from Benares and that the parcel would contain revolutionary leaflets. Witness was asked by Ramprasad to hand over the parcel to him unopened The parcel did arrive and witness gave it over to Ramprasad intact. The parcel came from Beneras three or 4 days after witness went to Ramprasad's house where Ramprasad gave witness 60 or 70 leaflets all white and about 30 covers, fost of which had the addresses written on them. Under the directions from Ramprasad witness stamped these covers and posted them from three different stations, namely, Harcoi, Sitapur and Lakhimpur. Ramprasad gave witness money to cover the travelling expenses and postage. The leaflets were mostly addressed to school monitors, captains of sporting associations, and municipal chairmen. Some were addressed to presidents of different *samajes* and *shanghas* (organisations). Being shown some envelopes, witness said they were similar to those posted by him. In regard to the leaflets posted by him, witness said he did not fully remember the contents of the leaflets because of the highflown English in which it was written. At one place of the leaflets it was shown that the revolutionaries were not terrorists and at another place There was some reference to Gita. Witness was shown a leaflet entitled "The Revolutionary" beginning with the word "Chaos" and signed by "Bijoykumar." Witness said this was a leaflet given to him by Ramprasad for distribution. Proceeding witness said that some days after the distribution of the leaflet Ramprasad one day in course of a conversation regretted that the society was in financial straits and money had to be obtained by dacoity. Witness enquired what had happened to the money obtained from the sale of ornaments. Ramprasad replied that the whole of it had been spent in printing and publishing the leaflet. Witness had suspicion that in try Ramprasad was probably doing some service to himself.

HOW THE GATHERING WAS ARRANGED.

Replying to Pandit Jagatnarain witness said it was a fact that he had taken part in the dacoity. It was in a village near Sherganj Railway Station. Last year during the Holi Festival Ramprasad came to witness one day and asked him if he would care to go out for some fun. Witness understood he was to go out for some dacoity. Witness agreed to the suggestion in the hope that he would become a full member of the society. At Ramprasad's suggestion witness took train at Sarewganj in Shahjehanpur city. It was arranged that he would meet Ramprasad at Shahbaznagar. Witness went to Shahbaznagar and saw Ashfaq sitting in a compartment of the train that had just arrived from Shahjehanpur. Ashfaq asked witness to take his seat in another compartment and told him that Ramprasad had gone to purchase his (witness) ticket. In another compartment of the train witness saw Nawab (M N. Gupta) and Gangaram (R. K. Khattri.) When witness was seated in rear-carriage the boy whose society name was "Quick Silver" came in and handed over a ticket to him. Witness had seen Quick Silver once or twice at the house of Ramprasad at Shahjehanpur. Proceeding witness said that he and his party detrained at Sherganj at about 3 in the afternoon. They proceeded along the railway line. Altogether there were about 20 or 22 men of whom 10 or 12 men appeared to be professional bad characters and the rest were educated men. As the party was on its way one of the professionals pointed out a house and told witness that that was the house which was going to be looted. In that party witness knew only Ramprasad, Ashfaq, Nawab (M. N. Gupta), Gangaram (R. K. Khattri.) the Bengali whose father resided at Benaras and Quick Silver. It was day yet when the party reached the village, so they separated in groups and sat at different places. After sunset Ramprasad sent out two men from among the professionals to reconnoitre and report. When it was quite dark two of the professionals (badmashes) opened two bedding and got out to guns. Ramprasad and Ashfaq were carrying arms wrapped up in two other beddings. When the latter were opened witness found that there were two rifles four or five revolvers or pistols and two "Khukries." Ashfaq and Ramprasad each took a rifle, others were armed with revolvers Of the two "Khukris" Gangaram took one and Quick Silver took the other. Witness had at first no weapon. but later Ramprasad gave him a dagger. At this stage the two men who were sent as scouts came back and reported that there was a musical party in the village and as such it was inopportune to commit dacoity there. At this Ramprasad said he and his men would go back and the professionals should go their own way. One of the 'badmashes' suggested that they should not go back empty-handed and he undertook to lead the party to a suitable place. The party walked about two miles and reached the house where the dacoity was committed. Witness identified two rifles produced in the court. He said he had picked up those two weapons from among seven or eight rifles in the presence of the Special Magistrate at Lucknow on the previous occasion. Those two rifles were carried by Ashfaq and Ramprasad in the dacoity just described. Witness could not say which was with Ashfaq and which with Ramprasad. He had seen those rifles on two occasions, once during Bichipuri dacoity and again at Shahjehanpur when the men of the party were stopping there. At this stage the court rose for day. Banarsilal's evidence will be resumed again to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE CONTINUES.

LUCKNOW, Jany. 6.

In the Court of Mr. Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, to-day, Banarsilal, approver in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, resumed his statement in regard to Bichipuri dacoity in which he himself had taken an active part. Witness and his colleagies reached the house where the dacoity was committed at about ten at night. Ramprasad (accused) and Ashfaq (absconder) and a professional badmash were first to enter the house. The last named got into the courtyard by scaling over the wall and opened the main door. Ramprasad and Ashfaq began to fire as soon as they got on the roof of the house. Ramprasad was the leader of this dacoity gang and gave orders from the roof of the house. When the main door was opened from inside two of the professional badmashes who carried guns stood at the door outside. The rest of the gang got into the rooms of the house and commenced looting. Several torches and lamps had been lighted by different members of the party. Witness himself made searches for property inside the house. Some men of the witness's party and the professional badmashes beat the inmates. Some property was discovered from inside the house and was brought out by different men of the gang. Witness took the Special Magistrate to that house after his arrest and showed the different places. He had never been to his village between the dacoity and his arrest. Witness did not know the name of the village when he took the Special Magistrate. The Special Magistrate himself ascertained the name. In the course of the dacoity witness noticed some of the professional badmashes beating and insulting women. Witness got disgusted at the scene. While attack on the party from all sides. Ramprasad told the villagers that whoever wanted to die might come near the house, others should turn back. The two professional badmashes at the door and Ramprasad and Ashfaqullah were firing. No revolvers or pistol were fired. When there was gun-firing the villagers all bolted. Witness did not know at the time if any villager was shot or not. The dacoity took about one hour. Ramprasad blew a whistle and every one of the party came out of the house. The professional badmashes went away towards Bisalpur, witness and other members of his party came towards Pilibhit. From Pilibhit Ramprasad, Ashfaq and the Bengali from Benares left for Bareilly side by train. Witness came to Shahjehanpur and the rest of the party went towards Lucknow taking with them the arms used in the dacoity. Whenever the scene of the dacoity came to witness's mind, he felt that the country could not be freed by doing such wrongs and sins. Witness was not aware at the time of his arrest for what offence he had been arrested. Later on he came to know he had been arrested in connection with the Kakori train dacoity. Witness came to know of that dacoity through newspapers for the first time. About ten or twelve days before the train dacoity Ramprasad one day came to witness's house and told witness that some members of the Revolutionary Society had arrived at Shahjehanpur from outside. At Ramprasad's request witness agreed to put them up, but there being not sufficient accommodation at his house witness rented a house close to his own house at Rs. 10 per month. Of the men who had come, there were four or five men whom witness had seen before. Three were new comers. Among his old acquaintances witness saw Nawab (M. N. Gupta), the Bengali from Benares and Quick Silver. of the three new faces one was present in the court today. (Witness pointed out Banwarilal.)—(A. P.)

KAKORI STATION DACOITY.

Banarsilal, continuing his narration, said, the eight or nine new-comers stopped at the rented house for about ten days. Witness often went to see those men at that house. Ashfaqullah also frequently went to that house to meet visitors. One day when witness had gone to visit the guests at the rented house, he saw the Bengali from Benares and some other men cleaning two rifles (witness pointed out two rifles produced in Court) and about four Mauser pistols. Rifles and pistols were wrapped in a "durrie" and were taken away by the Bengali from Benares. (Witness identified the "durrie.") The day on which those outsiders left Shahjehanpur along with Ramprasad and Ashafaq witness went to the rented house and saw there a boy who was sick and had stayed behind. Witness asked the boy where the others had gone. The boy replied that they had gone out somewhere. Next day the sick boy came to witness and showed considerable anxiety at having heard no news of his companions. Asked by witness the boy gave out that they (boy's companions) had decided to commit a train-dacoity and had gone out on that errand. The day after witness had that conversation with the boy, witness read of the Kakori train dacoity. About two days after he had read it, witness met Ashfaqullah who gave out the whole story. Ashfaq warned witness not to tell Ramprasad that he had heard of the affair. Ashfaq's story was as follows: Ashfaq and his party caught the mid-day train for Lucknow from Shahjehanpur. It was their intention to loot that very train, but on that train there were some known men who had seen Ashfaq. At Ashfaq's request Ramprasad abandoned the scheme and the party got down at Alammagar station and walked to Lucknow from there. On the way they were challenged by a policeman to whom they said that they were students of the Lucknow Medical College. At Lucknow the party dispersed, some stopping at a dharamshala near Aminabad. On the next day they (Ashfaq and his party) took a train at Lucknow station and went to Balamau. Ashfaqullah, the Bengali from Benares and another man got down at Kakori station, while others went ahead as far as Balamau. From Balamau these men came back by train to Kakori where Ashfaq, the Bengali from Benares and the third man took three second-class tickets and got into the train. After the train had left Kakori station and proceeded some distance, the man in the second-class compartment pulled the communication cord and stopped the train. Besides these men there was a young man who was in that compartment. He asked why the train was stopped. The society men replied that they had left their jewellery box at Kakori and so they had pulled the chain. When the train was at a standstill the men of the party all got down and approached the brake-van. Some men were already on the spot. The men overpowered the guard and made him lie down on the ground and warned him on penalty of death not to get up. Two batches of men stood on either side of the train and began fire. Others of the party opened the brake-van and threw down the iron safe. The safe was removed to some distance and attempts were made to break it open. When this was going on the Dehra-Express was seen coming up. As it came close the looters stopped work; but when the train had passed on the operations were re-commenced. Ramprasad who was busy with the iron safe failed to open it. Ashfaq, thereupon, sent a shot through the key-hole, and opened the safe from which all bags containing currency notes and silver coins were taken out. Later on, cash was removed from bags which were thrown into another light on the railway line and left the spot.

WHO STAYED AT KASHMIRI HOTEL?

This was the story that Ashfaq narrated to witness. Ashfaq further told witness that all men who had stayed in that rented house at Shahjehanpur together with Ramprasad and Ashfaq and some more gentlemen dacoits had taken part in the train dacoity. The party walked down to Lucknow after the event. It was night when they reached Lucknow. The night was spent in Victoria Gardens; at day time they dispersed in batches of two and three. Ramprasad had all notes and cash with him. Ashfaq met Ramprasad at Kashmiri Hotel, Lucknow, next day. Ramprasad was staying there with the assumed name of Banarsilal. Witness never stayed at Kashmiri Hotel on 10th August, 1925. The entry in the Hotel register was not in witness's handwriting. It was, probably, in the handwriting of Ramprasad; but there was, apparently, an attempt to disguise the handwriting. Witness was arrested about a month and a half after Kakori dacoity. He made a confession before the Special Magistrate. His statement was recorded by the Special Magistrate at the house of the District Magistrate of Shahjehanpur. Even before he made confession witness's idea in regard to the revolutionary movement had undergone change. He did not make a confession in order to implicate his companions. His present view was that no good service could be done to the country by committing such sins. Witness never considered himself timid or a weak man. His ideas had changed because of the "zulum" he had witnessed committed by the members of his party at the time of dacoity.

This brought to conclusion Banarsilal's evidence. He will, probably, be cross-examined to-morrow.

MR. JINNAH DISOWNS SIR A. RAHIM.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Hindus and we are together bound to protect our hearth and home against the design of any nation no matter what religious or traditional ties either the Mahomedans or the Hindus may have with it Then let us not wrangle with each other. Sound reason and country's interest are sufficient to make the Hindus redress our grievances and the Government to hear our joint counsel. It is true that the plight the Mahomedans are still in made Sir Abdur Rahim forget himself and the high position which he occupied and still language used but to the earnestness of despair. It is regrettable but all credit must go to him for having said what he felt and thought. I would respectfully ask the Hindu community not to look to the language used but to the etrnestness of Sir Abdur Rahim who wants his country to advance. Now it is the duty of both the Hindus and the Mahomedans to see that the old sores are healed and a new leaf opened in our relationship with each other. I would submit to my countrymen if it would not be wise to arrange for a conference of leaders to devise means to bring about perfect amity between the two communities, so that the country could advance towards the speedy realization of the goal of India's longing.

A MUSLIM VIEW.

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

While justifying the need for a communal organization like the Muslim League and dealing with the differences between Hindus and Mussalmans, Sir Abdur Rahim made the following sweeping remark: "Their respective attitudes towards life, their distinctive culture, civilization and social habits, their traditions and history, no less than their religion divide them so completely that the fact that they have lived in the same country for nearly a thousand years has contributed hardly anything to their fusion as a nation." Before we dwell on the accuracy or inaccuracy of the statement we must say that we would not use the word "fusion" in this connection. Indian nationalists, whether Hindu or Muslim, has never sought the fusion of the two communities. What is wanted and aspired after is unity—unity in diversity—and so fusion is out of the question: it is neither desired nor desirable. Sir Abdur Rahim's remark, however, leads to the presumption that there is absolutely no cordiality and friendly feeling between Hindus and Mussalmans. This is half truth. He is in touch only with the urban population of India, and that too with only a certain class thereof who mix with officials. He is totally innocent of the fact that illiterate or uneducated Hindus and Mussalmans, engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits, who form the great bulk of the Indian population, live as friendly neighbours throughout the country, unless they are here and there under the influence of their designing educated countrymen. It is the scramble for loaves and fishes of office and for seats in elective bodies among the educated people, that is mainly responsible for the tension of feeling between the two communities: and if those who are in power in the various services under Government had been a little less selfish or had been imbued with ideas of fairness and justice, and if the efforts at self-assertion on the part of the Mussalmans had not been looked upon with disfavour by educated Hindus in general, the tension would not have reached such dimensions. And this tension will vanish when the present narrow selfishness develops into non-aggressive and

CAPT. CANNING LEAVES FOR TANGIER

TO REPORT RESULT TO ABDEL KRIM.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—Capt. Canning has left for Tangier to report to Abdel Kerim the result of his peace mission to Paris.—Reuter.

"DISASTROUS."

FAILURE OF CANNING'S MISSION.

LONDON, Jany. 4.

"Disastrous not only for the Riff but also for both France and Spain," is how the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, in a letter to "The Times," describes the failure of Captain Canning's endeavours to bring about peace in Morocco, which he declares, will come as a shock to the Moslem world.

"Hitherto French statesmen have created and maintained the belief that France is the only Western nation championing equality of rights and freedom irrespective of race and religion. This belief will now be dispelled."

Mr. Ameer Ali declares that it is ridiculous for M. Briand to declare that Captain Canning's peace overtures are only an Oriental ruse. "I have every reason to believe that the overtures were honestly made by honest men desiring peace."—"The Englishman" Special Cable.

DELHI-KALKA DEVELOPMENT

A FAIR BARGAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

"In complicated circumstances the Directors have made a fair bargain and deserve the gratitude of the rest of the proprietors" says "The Financial Times" apropos the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka development. It further declares that if the present provisional compromise is ratified it may be taken as a definite step for the development of the Government of India's policy as regards the railways indicating that the Government of India will endeavour to terminate the contracts whtre a reasonable economy can thereby be effected.—Reuter.

BIG JUMP IN DELHI-UMBALA RY. SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Delhi-Umbala Railway shares jumped from 59½ to 340 on publication of the terms of its proposed sale.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO PHULE STATUE CONTROVERSY.

GRANDSON ACQUITTED OF DEFAMATION.

POONA, Jany. 6.

The case against Mr. Baburao Bhanrao Phule, Municipal Councillor, for alleged defamation for calling Jotirao Phule, the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj, a Christian came up for hearing before Mr. Fleming, the City Magistrate. Poona, to-day. The City Magistrate after going through the evidence led by the complainant acquitted Mr. Phule.—A. P.

STATE PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

150,000 APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Nearly a hundred and fifty thousand applicants for State pensions for widows and orphans were dealt with by the British post offices when the scheme operated for the first time yesterday.—Reuter.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Jany. 6.

No less than eighteen non-official resolution have been balloted for discussion at the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council, the majority of which deal with matters of local interest.

Lala Bodh Raj recommends to the Government unconditionally to release all the Gurdwara prisoners, to abolish the posts of Divisional Commissioners in the Punjab within the next financial year and to open poor asylums in every district of the Province for the maimed and homeless beggars.

Dr. Gokal Chand asks for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the extent and causes of unemployment among the educated classes.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Jaipur:—

Seth Motilalji Mulsisarwala of the firm of Messrs. Chimmanlalji Motilalji, Delhi, has been elected President of the first Rajputana Provincial Marwari Agrawala Conference to be held at Jaipur on 18th, 19th and 20th January.

During the 1st week of 1926, week ending 2nd January, the total mortality 517 was 25 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.01. These figures compare favourably with those for the 1st week of 1925 when the mortality was 656 and death-rate 27.08 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium, 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 813 and death-rate 34.68.

FLOOD RELIEF

DUTCH QUEEN'S DONATION

SITUATION GETTING WORSE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Amsterdam.—The Queen opened with a donation of 10,000 florins the public subscription for the relief of flood sufferers which has already reached over £20,000.

Steamers have rescued hundreds of refugees from the dyke in Arnhem District. The situation between the rivers Meuse and Waal has become worse as the level of water has risen. Several more villages have been inundated and many houses have collapsed. The dyke on the river Ysel has collapsed. The Ministry of Navy has sent motor-boats, dinghies pontoons and thousands of naval men to the distressed regions.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET'S QUOTA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has decided to grant two million francs for the relief fund for the flooded areas. Ministers will make a personal donation of 25,000 francs.—Reuter.

ENORMOUS DEVASTATION BY FLOODS.

60,000 WORKER'S RENDERED IDLE

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Berlin.—There has been a subsidence of floods in the Rhineland revealing an enormous devastation. 20,000 houses have been damaged in Coblence and thousands of families are in dire distress. 60,000 workers have been rendered idle. The damage is estimated at a million sterling. Neuwied has suffered most severely. A thousand inhabitants are homeless and factories have been closed. It will take months to recover from the effects of the disaster.—Reuter.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Amsterdam.—The floods are subsiding everywhere except in northern Limberg and Deventer where another dyke on river Ysel has burst near the village Drummen inundating a large area. Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among cattle in Balgoy and several other villages.—Reuter.

MR. ROBERT BOULTON'S ACQUITTAL.

"NOT GUILTY ON ALL COUNTS."

On the 10th ultimo, Mr. Robert George Hopper Boulton, senior partner in Messrs. Boulton Bros., at the Old Bailey, London, was found "not guilty" on all counts of an indictment charging him with fraudulent conversion in connection with securities of the face value of £774,525, the property of the Alliance Bank of Simla. He was at once discharged.

Mr. Gerard Alexander Monerieff and Colonel the Hon. Frederick Heyworth Cripps, other partners in Messrs. Boulton Bros., who were also charged, had been found "not guilty" on the 4th ultimo.

Mr. Justice Swift, who at an earlier stage in the trial had directed the jury to acquit on the charge of fraudulent conversion of the securities, said, the only important differences in the case were the two versions they had had of the conversations at the week-end party at Mr. W. W. Boulton's house at Braxted Park, Essex. According to both Mr. Robert Boulton and Mr. W. W. Boulton, it was then arranged that Boulton Brothers should have free use of the Alliance Bank's securities for their own domestic finance, in order to give the Alliance Bank the credit they required. According to Mr. MacFadyen (formerly managing director of the Alliance Bank), no such terms were agreed upon. If the jury thought that Mr. Robert Boulton and his brother were telling the truth, they would probably come to the conclusion that there was an end of the case.

Even if the jury thought that Mr. Robert Boulton had acted mistakenly, improperly, or in an unbusinesslike way, with the proceeds of securities, continued the judge, but that he honestly believed he had the right to deal with them as he had done, they ought to come to the conclusion that he was not guilty. The very foundation of the case was the state of Mr. Robert Boulton's mind at the time. If it were honest, then he was not fraudulent. If he knew that he had no right to act as he had done, then the jury might come to the conclusion that he was fraudulent.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and ten minutes, found Mr. Robert Boulton "not guilty" on all the counts of the indictment.

Mr. Justice Swift (to Mr. Boulton)—You are discharged.

Mr. Robert Boulton bowed to the judge and left the dock.

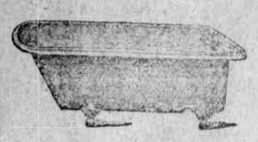
GAEKWAD GOLDEN JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PETLAD, Jany. 5.

An influential committee headed by Mr. Satya Vrit Mukerji has been formed to organise the Jubilee of the Maharaja which commences on the 11th instant. In an appeal signed by the General Secretary Mr. Devdas requests the public to celebrate the Jubilee in a manner worthy of the people of the State.

BATH TUBS



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Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.

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PRIMAPHONES.

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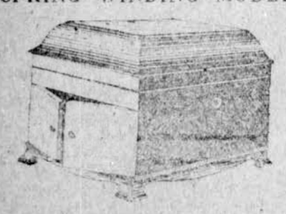

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF REZA SHAH.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, in the course of his speech at the reception held in honour of Reza Shah's accession to the throne of Persia at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening, said:—

In order to throw into adequate relief the achievements of Reza Shah Pahlevi we must refresh our memory of the most important of recent occurrences in Persia. Internally Persia though at peace was left behind in the march of civilized nations on account of deadly stagnation. While other countries like Turkey, Egypt and even India advanced especially the former at an incredible rate, Persia with intellect as keen as any in the world stood stationary. This was due to age-long causes for which neither the Persian character nor the nation as a whole was responsible. In direct subtle foreign domination had enfeebled the national fibre. There were no codified laws. Both criminal and civil jurisdiction were based on antiquated legislature supplemented by personal caprice. The trade of the country was hampered for want of transport facilities. As Rudyard Kipling said "transportation is civilization". Hence to a certain extent our country presented the appearance of being not wholly civilized. This serious defect meant that while there was at times scarcity in certain provinces of the country wheat in enormous quantities in places like Seistan and Shiraz was rotting because it was not a paying proposition to carry the surplus to the affected areas. The country enjoys telegraphic communication, telephone and wireless. But we have experienced from the sparse and imperfect, we do not say necessarily misleading, information which Reuter supplies us, how the country had been misrepresented abroad and its progressive trend minimised. A fracas in the majlis, a raid of the nomads, a rise in the price of bread, an earthquake, a flood, the death of a European or American—of these we are duly and electrically apprised. But the various Bills about the aerial post already partly a success, the codification of laws, Tariff reform, company laws remain unannounced and are first read of in India with agreeable surprise in Persian newspapers a month old, English journals like the "Manchester Guardian" or American Magazines, like the "Current History". The post was in a state far from satisfactory. All that has been now changed by a superb organiser. The smaller towns of Persia have got not only telegraphic but telephonic communications. The post is so regular that people have given up the extra precaution of registering letters. Simultaneously batches of young Persians have been sent to the chief capitals of Europe and America for instruction in the modern arts and sciences of peace and war. The spirit which moves Shah Reza is one of noble tolerance, firm moderation and unsurpassed previsions and insight into the nature of men and the main spring of their action.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

With regard to her external relations, we have all along to bear in mind that Persia was placed by geography between the upper and netherstones of the Western mill which threatened to crush it between the mights of Russia and Britain. Persian patriotism revolted against the virtual dissection or rather vivisection of the country devised by Lord Curzon and his Russian compeers in 1916. Russia Sovietised is the Great Bear writ large. It has not given up its designs on our old country though it now approaches with a startling theory of State and Church in which the latter has no room. And Britain cannot be reasonably expected to let go of the influences she possesses in the South. It is to the credit of the ingenious statesmanship of Persia that it has steered clear of these dangerous rocks more formidable than the fabled Sylla and Charybodis. Some of my people have been fed on the lazy legend of the entire decay of the interior of Persia. These are gentlemen who have either no knowledge of Persia save that derived from tendentious books and propagandist newspapers or who have had themselves whirled across the country, devoting more time and energy to scribbling from books and incidentally glorifying the immortal ego than to watching the things around about, the eye ever fixed on the Parsi newspapers of Bombay. For these friends I have a present. In the House of Lords on May 19th Lord Balfour made a statement with reference to Persia. It was in reply to an inquiry for information by Lord Lamington. To the question of this peer, Lord Balfour replied "So far as he was able to ascertain Persia's finances were far more favourable than those of many of the more powerful States of the world who might congratulate it on its financial prosperity. He was given to understand that this was largely due to American financial advisers and the Persians could be congratulated on having made good use of their services".

This brings us to the timely succour afforded to Persia by the American Financial Mission with Dr. Millspaugh as its head. From time to time we have read of the failure of the Mission usually from quarters where the ugly wish has been farther to the uglier thought. Firmer relations based on mutual benevolent self-interest have been established between the two countries. An American Persia-Society has been founded and very soon the great problem of a railway linking Bushire to Teheran will be seriously handled. The rail will make the country free from transit duties either to the Iraq Government in the south or to the Soviet customs house in the north, in addition to the usual facilities of locomotion. I must warn however my friends from an immediate too sanguine outlook consequent on railways in Persia. The whole region from Egypt to the farthest eastern portion of Persia falls within the zone of scanty rainfall and unless our wonderful ancient system of Kariz or subterraneous water channels is adequately re-developed the water problem and its implications will persist.

Nature has not provided modern Persia with a natural impregnable frontier. A glance at the map will show her exposed defenceless borderland. Hence it is that Reza Shah Pahlevi, combining the prowess of a soldier with the astuteness of a politician concentrated first and foremost upon the raising of an army. It is this army equipped and modernized with an aeroplane service, which has created respect for Persia among her border tribes as well as her more powerful neighbours. For the present the western frontier marching with Iraq may be considered safe. But the north eastern or Mashad frontier has engaged the anxious attention of the rulers of Persia. The savage Turkomans only lately have been laid by the heel. From Herat down to the southern end of Afghanistan also is a region of security. Further down in Baluchistan at times one notes a centre of disturbance. You remember the recent trouble at Mirjawa, the frontier town between Persia and India. The rising was immediately put down because a contingent of troops was at hand. But there were other troubles. There was the Shaikh of Mahommerah. He had to be made conscious of Iran's suzerainty. Next you heard of some chiefs raising their head in Ahwaz and raiding Bushire. These had to be brought to book. At last the mastermind of Persia consolidated his power at home. There are nevertheless subtler influence from the north penetrating the country. I for one would not hallo till Persia is completely out of the wood.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Although Reza Shah justifiably laid stress on the principles of Islam, he has at the same time intended and effected complete real equality among all his subjects professing divergent faiths. No one is disqualified for office or promotion because he is non-Mussalman. There may be an article or two in the Constitution discriminating against non-Mosjems and now become absolete. But we confidently look forward to its removal before long and that on the Imperial initiative of Reza Shah himself. In my humble opinion, and I am speaking as a Parsi, I consider that the most important single measure fathered by His Majesty next, after the organisation of the military units of Persia is the repeal of all laws imposing civil disabilities on non-Mussalmans and especially Zoroastrians. His most devoted colleague and now most trusted servitor is a Parsi, the renowned Arbab Kaikhushrow Shahrokh. It is he in whose custody the tolerant and enlightened Parliament of Persia had entrusted the Quran on which the faithful swore allegiance. On the other hand, Moslem Persia has to-day produced veritable heroes like Yawar Sadek Khan of Yezd and General Mahmud Khan who at some risk to life and certain impairment of popularity and material loss have befriended hitherto friendless compatriots who adhere to the ancient religion of Zoroaster and whose love of Iran, to my knowledge transcends their love of kin. The same ideal of lofty patriotism, rising above creedal differences is inspiring the official representative of Iran in Bombay.

GIRL'S FALL INTO A DITCH.

DOCTOR'S HUMANE ACT AN NEW YEAR'S DAY.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA Jan. 1.

This morning (10.30) a six year old Mahomedan girl was being carried in the arms of an elderly Mahomedan along the Hill Road past Dr. De Monte's Medical and Surgical Hall. Mr. Anthony Pereira the doctor's assistant seeing the child in a state of collapse such as was likely to result in immediate death asked the man where he was taking the girl to. The man said the girl had accidently fallen into a ditch full of water behind the Bandra Masjid and that he was taking her to the Government Dispensary for treatment. In view of the imminent danger Mr. Pereira took the child into the pharmacy where fortunately both Dr. and Mrs. De Monte (Second Physician Cama Hospital) were in the consulting room notwithstanding the counter-attractions of a New Year's morning. They immediately took the case in hand and it was after full four hours close attendance on the patient that the little girl showed hopeful signs of recovery. In the evening the parents who are very poor, took the child away.

Both Dr. De Monte and Mrs. De Monte are glad indeed that on the very first morning of the New Year they have had the good omen of having saved a human life and that too without any remuneration.

BOMBAY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference held on Saturday and Sunday last at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel under the presidentship of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad.

PROHIBITION.

(Continued from page 8.)

cual—the very mildness of which is corrupting and ruining the homes of this fair province. The man to whom a mug of toddy is sold pays not merely his share of Excise revenue, but also the tree-owner's rent, the tapper's wages, the carrier's charges, the profits of the shop-licensee and all the expenses of the tavern management. Thus every single rupee of liquor revenue to Government represents many rupees paid by the victims.

The same is the case where the victims are treated to country spirit or any other form of liquor. What Government gets represents but a part of the total wreck and ruin. Twenty crores of Indian revenue from Drinks and Drugs is therefore but a fraction of the stupendous amount which the poor and wretched are made to pay annually for intoxicating themselves. Think of the gain in national prosperity which would at once accrue if we made up our minds and fought with determined purpose for Prohibition. In terms of mere money saved for the poor, apart from health and morals it would be an enormous gain, not less considerable than what we aim at by Khadi.

Cannibalism.

Suppose a doctor systematically bled his patient and gave him a part of the warm fluid for his breakfast and dinner, spilling the rest, how would the patient fare, and what should we think of the doctor? This is exactly what is being done when an administration is run on Excise. Madras tops the list in this tragic stupidity of a sanguineous dietary. Her Excise revenue, five and half crores a year, is the highest in India. Income-tax in this Presidency brings less than a third of what "controlled and licensed" Drink brings in! Stamps of all kinds do not yield even a half of Excise. Customs on all imports in this Presidency yield no more than three-fifths of the Liquor revenue. All the principal heads of provincial revenue together yield, but 15 crores as against the Drink revenue of 5½ crores. These figures are a measure of trade and prosperity as compared with the hold which Drink has been allowed to take of the people of this province. Bengal with a bigger population, 47 millions as against 42 millions of Madras, has an Excise revenue of only 2 crores. United Provinces with 45 millions get only 1½ crores from Excise. These provinces are more lucky than Madras to the extent that they can more easily think of running their services without the help of this tax on vice. But delay will soon bring them to the pass of Madras.

A Superfluous Referendum.

Mr. Pradhan's Bill contains elaborate provisions for local option. Wherever it is proposed to introduce prohibition or limitation of the sale of intoxicants, elaborate arrangements are provided for vote-taking: Requisitions from electors, appointment of Returning officers, organisation of Polling booths, scrutiny of votes and all the other paraphernalia of democracy. Reformers in other provinces, too, are enthusiastic over local option.

There is much to be said for local option in countries where the prevailing custom is to drink, where the vast majority of people, cultured and uncultured, take some form or other of liquor, and where moderate drinking is quite a respectable thing to do and may be done in the family home. Total prohibition in such countries would be interference with established manners and customs. Total abstainers are after all but a handful in Western countries. It is natural that some definite procedure by way of ballot is followed in such places prior to interference with freedom of life as known to the people. But in our country where every one knows that the rule is total abstinence, where men even in the lowest strata of society consider even moderate drinking a thing to be done in secret and to be ashamed of, where custom and religion hold strong sway and are definitely opposed to all forms and quantities of liquor, it is superfluous to prescribe the costly and elaborate procedure of a referendum. We all know what the result of the ballot in any place is bound to be. There is nothing sacrosant in the method of local option borrowed from the practice of other countries. It is only a procedure to test public opinion when we are doubtful about its answer, not necessary where we know clearly the state of public feeling. Why should we make laws to waste time and public money on a needless procedure?

The dangers of a gratuitous invitation of vicious propaganda and corruption by persons and groups who have now come to hold vested interests, which are involved in the procedure of local option should not also be underrated. A few such ballots may even tend to break down the religious abhorrence of liquor which happily still is strong. Public meetings and debates to discuss the validity of first principles of morality are to be deprecated. Even so in our country should the universally established repugnance to intoxicating drugs be kept untouched by debate or vote.

One can understand the unofficial organisation of public opinion to put pressure on a Government that refuses to listen to public demands. But that is not local option. To seek legislation for the right of local option when the views of the vast majority of the people are already known and well-nigh burst into rage during the campaign of Non-co-operation against Drink is meaningless, and would only add to the notorious expensiveness and cumbrousness of Indian official procedure. Prohibition is the only natural straight and frank solution of the problem in India.

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THE CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

GUJARATI PRESS OPINION.

In "Navjivan," Mahatmaji says: "It is regrettable, that there are two factions in the Swaraj Party, but as the difference is based on principle the breach was inevitable. We shall come to the proper course of action after such experiments. From my point of view we shall reach the very position we had done in 1920. No doubt the resolution is of great importance. In it have been sown the seeds of Council boycott."

NEARING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE?

The "Swarashtra":—The spirit in which the Congress has passed the fighting programme of Pandit Motilalji is really ressuring. The Congress has again become a full-fledged political institution, and if the programme is carried out *in toto* the day of the launching of Civil Disobedience seems to be very near."

CAWNPORE'S NET RESULT.

The "Gujarati":—The net result of the Cawnpore Session has been to put the Swarajists in full command o the Congress. Pundit Motilalji's resolution is in the form o an ultimatum to the Government. The factions in the Swaraj Party itself are regrettable. We had hoped for a fusion of parties at Cawnpore, but it has created more parties, a result advantageous to the Government.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

The "Gujrat Mitra" (Surat):—The Congress has surrendered itself to Pandit Motilalji, who has chalked out a new programme to fight the Government and to prepare the people for Civil Disobedience. The Cawnpore Congress has missed the opportunity of bringing about a fusion of all political parties.

"A MISTAKEN BELIEF."

The "Prajabandhu" (Ahmedabad): Swarajism has triumphed at Cawnpore, but if the Swarajists expect the Government to fall on its knees, at the threat of their ultimatum, they are mistaken. The new programme of work smacks of Sinn Fein methods of obstructing the Government.

"GOOD-BYE TO N.C.O."

The "Praja Mitra":—The Congress has bidden good-bye to the Non-Co-operation movement at Cawnpore, as there is not a word, about non-violence or Non-Cooperation in the main resolution. The resolution provides for an educative propaganda of the country, to force the Government, to concede the national demands.

A SURRENDER TO SWARAJISTS.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The Cawnpore resolutions show that, the Congress has refused to deal in practical politics, and it has surrendered itself to the Swarajists.

TRIBUTE TO MOTILALJI.

The "Bombay Samachar":—The Congress must be congratulated for having passed Motilalji's resolution, which gives an ultimatum to the Government. The new programme is likely to arouse the enthusiasm of the people, the like of which was witnessed in 1921. When the Swarajists have got the full control of the Congress, the split created by the Responsivists is regrettable"

A MANDATE TO INDIA.

The "Stnj Vartman":—The Cawnpore resolutions give a clear mandate to the Indian nation, showing them the path to the attainment of their cherished goal, with Civil Disobedience as the final weapon.

TRIUMPH OF SWARAJISM.

The "Hindustan":—The Cawnpore resolutions indicate the triumph of the Swarajism in Congress politics. The Gandhian age in Indian politics has definitely come to an end. The power of the Swarajists has reached its Zenith but its decline has also begun, and that can be easily seen from the deflection of the Responsive Co-operationists from the Swaraj Party.

DUTY ON IMPORTED VESSELS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board on behalf of the Shalimar Works Limited, Mr. A. Cameron stated that their firm constructed vessels such as combined passenger and cargo vessels, tugs and launches fitted with steam machinery and cargo boats and barges ranging from twenty-five to hundred and thirty tons capacity.

Question: What percentage of rost of unfabricated steel used in construction of a vessel is accounted for by protective cuties on unfabricated steel?

Witness: Fourteen per cent. for steel plates and eleven per cent for steel angles.

Witness was of opinion that the need for protective duties on imported vessels was rot greater now than in the year 1923. No specific cases had arisen in their firm where orders for vessels required for use in Bengal and Assam were placed abroad.—A. P.

WEMBLEY FILM PERJURY CASE.

APPEAL TO FULL BENCH REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The full bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justices Walmsley, Rankins, B. B. Ghose, Cuming and Chakravarti to-day delivered judgment in the application made by Colin Mekenzie Mackay, a withess in what was known as the Wembley Film perjury case for review of judgment and sentence passed on him by Mr. Justice E. B Ghose at the High Court criminal sessions. The petitioner gave evidence in the Wembley film case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who found it false. Mackay was prosecuted for perjury and committed to the High Court Sessions. The jury unanimously found him guilty and Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. At the Sessions trial Counsel for Mackay took plea in demurcy that High Court Sessions had no jurisdiction to try the case inasmuch as taking of cognisance of the case by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who was also a comlainant rendered the proceedings a nullity. Justice B. B. Ghose overruled the objection and tried the case. After his conviction Mackay obtained a fiat from the Advocate-General and the matter was further considered by the full bench.

Of the five Judges composing the full bench, three hild that the proceeding adopted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not in accordance with law, but it was merely an irregularity which did not prejudice the accused in any way and dismissed the application. The other two Judges took a different view and held that it was an illegality and that Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose ought to have quashed the commitment of the accused.

The majority judgment prevailed—A. P.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Mr. M. M. Khandray (Bombay) thinks that, while the Kamathis are as much entitled to special privileges as other backward communities, the best course for every backward community is to organise its voters and elect its best men on all elected bodies.

THIRD CLASS FARES.

Mr. Badri Narayen Sinha (Bombay) asks why the G I. P. and the B. B. and C. I Rly Companies should not now reduce their third and Inter Class fares to the pre-war level as the E. I. Rly. has done.

HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.

Dr. Hakeem Ahmed Khan (Bombay) requests the recently appointed Medical Relief Committee to consider seriously the desirability of opening Homeopathic dispensaries in Bombty.

AHMEDABAD RAILWAY PASSENGERS

I.

Mr. Premrai Pundit (Ahmedabad) complains that passengers at Ahmedabad are extremely inconvenienced by the removal of the portable ticket windows for local traffic.

II.

"One Who Knows" (Ahmedabad) says that the new latrines for Third Class passengers at Ahmedabad near the Metre gauge lines are dirty and unpartitioned and a disgrace to the railway authorities boasting of any civilisation.

SUSPICIOUS LOITERERS.

Mr. G. M. Hazari (Bombay) says that some suspicious characters habitually loiter in the vacant plots behind the Taj Building, Ripon Road, and harass the passers-by; and requests the authoritics to rid the locality of the nuisance.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

"Finger" (Bombay) contends that a parent should have, as in England, the right to refuse to have his child medically inspected. He quotes as authority section 80 of the British Education Act of 1921.

MUSLIMS AND APPOINTMENTS.

"President of the Realist Society (Sind) regrets that out of the 79 posts of Permanent Lower Subordinates in the P.W.D. of Sind only two are held by Muslims.

PLIGHT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

"Satanic Will" protests against Government's orders that no subordinate should approach a Legislative Councillor to have his grievances redressed.

Delhi, Jan. 5th.—During the course of experiments carried out by the Royal Air Force in India, wireless communication has been established between Liverpool, Perth, (Western Australia and Johannesburg (South Africa).—A. P.

Dr. Bepin Chandra Pal will preside over the Madras Presidency Students' Congress at Madras on 13th, 14th and 15th instant.—A. P.

B.

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"SWARAJIST NOT A GENUINE PARTY."

N. C. O. AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TRUE AIM OF TANZIM MOVEMENT.

NEED OF MUSLIM PARTY IN LEGISLATURES.

SIR A. RAHIM'S SPEECH.

The following is the concluding portion of the presidential address of Sir A. Rahim at the All-India Muslim League held at Aligarh. The earlier portions appeared in our issues of Monday and Tuesday:—

THE NON-CO-OPERATORS.

As for non-co-operation as a political weapon I remember having put it to a high unbending English official in the Punjab, when I cross-examined him in the Public Services Commission and found that he would not move an inch in favour of Indian demands, what would happen to the administration if the Indians in the services combined and resigned. He had of course to admit candidly that the administration could not be carried on for a day. 'A fortiori', if not only Indians in the administration, but all those who are engaged in various professions and business by which English connection is maintained and English commerce carried on, held aloof as was the original objective of the non-co-operation movement, the British power in India would collapse. This is simple as A. B. C. At the same time it is I believe realised by all that the whole idea is impossible for it takes no note of human nature. Apart from that, I do not think that it has been made quite clear what the positive political demands of the orthodox non-co-operators are. If we are told, that it is Swaraj we are not much better off, for we have no definition of it from them and cannot therefore discuss its merits. I do however understand the attitude of the true non-co-operators who are I believe also called no-changers, in so far as they want to keep aloof from active politics because they find it more in consonance with their own self-respect and dignity and as the custodians of the self-respect and honour of India not to place themselves in a position where they will not be able to run the entire Government as they like, but have to act as colleagues of Englishmen and Indians who may not always see fit to agree with them. With such an attitude we have no quarrel. I do not know whether there are any people still left who believe in the possibilities of civil disobedience. In any case Mr. Gandhi himself recognise that it is not possible. This much however I must emphatically say in this connection that the leaders of non-co-operation should first of all see that the entire intelligentsia and well-to-do classes, lawyers and merchants, zemindars, Government officials of all grades, men practising Western medicine and the others, set the example before they call upon the poorer classes such as the ryots to practise civil disobedience.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

The Swaraj Party is of a more complex character. It has in its composition three factors dominating its policy; a general distrust and hatred of the English people which makes appeal to an over-strung section of the educated 'bhadralog' class from which the revolutionaries of Bengal are drawn, conciliation of the Muslims and securing their support by acceptance of their demands, and lastly a bid for the support of the general population by putting themselves forward as champions of the cause of the ryots and labourers. The first factor which is the source of this party's strength such as it is, contains in it seeds of fatal conflict with the rest of the programme. The 'bhadralog' class is composed of zemindars and capitalists whose interests are essentially opposed to those of the ryots and labourers and the educated Hindu middle classes are reluctant to share their position in the Government and the administration with the similar class among Muslims. The real ambition of the 'bhadralog' as a class is to substitute themselves in the place of the British official administrators. Unless the Swarajists make up their minds definitely to free their party from the influence of monopolists and capitalists, it is not possible for them to act as a genuine people's party. If they do, that would indeed be a step in the political advancement of the country, but it is more than doubtful if such a radical change will happen in the outlook of the party. As it is, they are neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring and their activities are positively injurious to the country. So far as one can gather, responsible government with dominion status is also their goal, but it is difficult to understand how the Swarajists who profess not to be revolutionaries or anarchists can regard as a legitimate procedure, wholesale and continuous obstruction of the daily work of administration which must necessarily injure, in various ways, thousands of people in their daily lives. Signs, however, are not wanting that they will have to abandon obstruction as a policy even if they do not disavow it altogether. Then, it will be possible for them to put their house in order and embark on constructive work which the founder of the party, the late Mr. C. R. Das had set up as its ultimate aim.

The rest of the political parties seem to agree that we have to seek political advancement of the country by all methods open to us under the constitution and as a component unit of the British Empire, nor is there any disagreement among them regarding the ideal of self-government with dominion status. From what I have seen of the working of these groups in the Legislative Council of Bengal, the inference to be drawn is that they differ in the tone of their speeches and also on some detailed questions of administrative policy. We must here note the fact that in the Swaraj Party which is actuated by a desire for more or less revolutionary changes in the constitution and which has not yet applied itself seriously to any constructive programme of political work which could be tested by its bearing on the welfare of the people and its effects on the different communities, there is a certain amount of harmony between the Hindu and the Muslim members.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

But when you come to the parties who have interested themselves in concrete problems of administration, the divergence between the representatives of the two communities becomes at once painfully conspicuous. The Swarajists having taken over the administration of the Calcutta Corporation must have found out how difficult the actual task is of administration even in municipal matters, unless the administrators are strong enough to resist all influences detrimental to public good and to act firmly and impartially towards the various communities whose interests are in their keeping. The Muslim members of the Corporation with the exception I believe of one man or two have severed their connection with the Swarajist group in the Corporation making as excuse the question of the burial in the municipal market of the so-called Pir of whom you must have heard, and more than once they have thought of resigning from the Corporation itself. I believe that in several places in the United Provinces the Muslim members of municipalities and district boards have resigned by way of protest against certain action of the Hindu majority.

We have been called upon by the Secretary of State for India to put forward a constitution on which there would be general agreement by which I believe he must have mainly meant agreement among the Hindus and Muslims. For that purpose it is necessary to have a conference of the leading representatives of the two communities and I hope that it may be possible to bring it about soon. There are, however, certain broad points on which there is absolute or at least practical unanimity among Muslims which I have already indicated, but which I might just as well summarise. No one can fail to be convinced, by the history of the elective system in India whether in the legislatures or self-governing bodies like municipalities, district boards, and universities that no Muslims except perhaps in places where they are in an overwhelming majority would have a chance of being returned by a common electorate. Nor can there be the slightest doubt that this is only natural having regard to the general attitude of the community towards the other. So no one need expect that Muslims will at present accept a general common electorate. The proposal to earmark a certain number of seats for Muslims to be returned by mixed electorates is even more open to objection. If the Muslims be not represented at all in the legislative and the self-governing local bodies, they would be wholly free to do whatever they could to resist measures injurious to their interests, but supposing Muslims are returned through mixed electorates, it is absolutely certain that these men will be entirely the creatures of a certain class of influential Hindus and as such they will be helpless in the matter of faithfully representing the views and aspirations and to protect the interests of their community. As I have pointed out to you even under the separate communal electorate system the weaker constituencies though entirely Muslim are liable to be dominated by the influence of zemindars, lawyers and money-lenders and even by men employed in the local administration, the great majority of whom are Hindus. Under the present system we have some Muslims in the legislatures who are in an independent position and are able to represent freely the needs and demands of their constituencies. It would be extremely difficult if not impossible to get such men at all through a mixed electorate. Separate electorates have been found necessary not only for the Muslims but also for Europeans. How could any one under the circumstances honestly deny separate electorates to Muslims unless he is actuated by a desire to wipe off the community from the legislative bodies of the country?

A SUMMARY OF GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Proposals for Constitutional Advance.

Let me now summarise the general conclusions which I have already fairly clearly indicated in describing the present situation and the nature of the problems arising out of it.

We have to be satisfied at present with much less than the full ideal of responsible government for the following reasons: (a) It is not practicable for sometime yet to come to extend the franchise to every adult man and woman or to rely upon the general body of voters to understand their responsibility so as to make an intelligent use of their vote (b) That for the present it would be impossible to institute a common general electorate for all classes and communities without jeopardising the interests of large and important minorities and thus giving rise to serious troubles in the land. Besides other possible safeguards for the protection of minority interests generally, the two communities Hindu and Muslim should be represented in the legislatures in the proportion of their respective populations and neither community should have less than 33 per cent. of the seats in the Indian and provincial legislatures (c) Not merely good-will but co-operation of Englishmen in the Government, the administration and legislatures of the country is necessary until the people are sufficiently united among themselves and politically advanced and strong enough to resist outside aggression.

Subject to these limitations the present constitution should be so modified as to remove all difficulties in the way of the representatives of the people securing unhampered progress of the country politically and economically.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Indian opinion I believe is generally agreed that the Secretary of State for India should be relieved of all questions of executive administration however important. He should be concerned only with those large questions of policy which affect the relations between India and Britain, the colonies or foreign powers or which concern the native states. The Viceroy is generally a British statesman of the first rank and he is supported by the Commander-in-Chief who is also a member of his Council and by six other members of the Executive Council three of whom are distinguished English officials, the other three being Indians. The Government of India is in constant touch with public opinion through the Assembly, the Council of State, the provincial legislatures and the local Governments and surely the Secretary of State, however gifted, cannot, sitting in Whitehall, be in a better position to deal with the administrative needs of of India with the advice of a few superannuated English men and Indians whose knowledge of the conditions in India must grow fainter and less real month by month. The Secretary of States's Council might be safely abolished as an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers, especially as the High Commissioner has taken over many important duties which formerly devolved on the Secretary of State's Council. With the modern rapid means of communication the Secretary of State could be in closest daily communication with the Viceroy and the Government of India, if necessary, on any important occasion he could either himself come to India or ask the Viceroy or any of his Councillors to meet him at Whitehall. Again the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations afford opportunities for consultation with delegates from India which can be utilised in elucidating important questions of Indian policy. The Imperial Conference may be given a permanent constitution with India represented on it on an adequate basis so that it might be able to advise the British Parliament on questions relating to foreign policy and on those affecting the relations between the different components of the British Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India is concerned with what are strictly central subjects such as the army, foreign relations, native states inter-provincial questions, communications and customs, and exercises general powers of co-ordination and supervision. The rules at present are, however, such that the local legislatures and the executives are unnecessarily hampered in dealing with matters which are really of provincial significance. They should be made autonomous in all provincial matters in accordance with the intentions of the Government of India Act. I may here mention one glaring anomaly in Bengal, namely, that the Calcutta High Court unlike the High Courts of other presidencies and provinces is treated as a central subject so that arrangements for the administration of justice in which the people are so intimately interested are placed practically above the reach of public opinion.

The administrative task of the Government of India will be considerably lightened with further devolution of powers to local governments and legislatures and the most important duties of the central Government will be to deal with questions of general policy relating to military matters, commerce, tariffs, customs, and fiscal measures, currency and Indian finance and also internal problems of a general character. It has been suggested that an element of responsibility should be introduced in the Government of India which would mean division of subjects into reserved and transferred. Whether that is possible and if so, how the subjects should be grouped and whether the Ministers would have sufficiently important departments in their charge with reference to which responsibility to the legislature would be of any advantage at all to the country, are matters requiring serious consideration. It will also have to be considered whether the Ministers should be made responsible to the Legislative Assembly alone or to both the Assembly and the Council of State. Then another very important question arises whether the Muslims of India or the British people would contemplate with equanimity the possibility of there being no Muslim in the Government of India.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

The main question that is agitating with reference to the provinces is whether the local Governments should not be made entirely responsible to the legislature. This is a question of great difficulty when one realises its implications, for instance, whether it is intended that the Governor should be more or less a ceremonial dignitary representing the British Crown or he should have any power and if so what powers in the Government. The next important question arises whether the provinces or any of them are prepared to do away with Englishmen in the Government. for that must be the inevitable effect if the entire Government is made responsible to the legislature. In that connection the position of Englishmen in the services will also require consideration; whether their services would be required and if so whether they would continue in the service after the English element has been removed from the Government. It has further to be ascertained whether there is justification for the doubt that has been raised whether the English officers of the English and Indian regiments located in the provinces would support and in case of necessity take orders from the civil administration when that administration has been denuded of its English personnel. It has to be considered whether in the provinces there is a fair chance of the legislature furnishing a stable government. If there is, whether the minority communities will acquiesce in the position if as is lively they are not represented in the Government at all or to the extent they think it to be necessary to safeguard their interests. It is extremely probable that in the present circumstances only certain classes such as landholders, capitalists and lawyers will form the Government and the matter requires consideration, whether the activities of such a Government are likely to be beneficial or injurious to the interests of the ryots and labourers who from the general population. If the latter, then whether the extension of franchise will be a suitable remedy or what other remedies are possible? The above are some of the more important questions which will require considerable investigation and cannot be decided off hand. The result is that we require a strong committee fully representative of the different communities and interests to investigate the entire position and ascertain the opinion and desires of the people on as large a scale as possible on the different concrete political and administrative problems that may arise and then recommend a constitution which will meet the requirments of the situation.

HOW TO REACH THE GOAL

It is easy enough to define our political goal and even to draw up a programme but the most difficult thing is to secure the machinery and to get hold of the power with which to carry out our programme so that we may reach the goal. I have indicated to you some of the more serious difficulties that we have to surmount. They surround us on every side. They are such that it is not possible for a few individuals however gifted or self-sacrificing to achieve much by way of overcoming them. The united efforts of all of us are needed and those efforts must be co-ordinated. There should be no waste of energy and no clashing. There is scope enough for a legion of workers in manifold capacities. We want a number of capable and earnest men to lead our activities in the different spheres of work. There need be no scramble for leadership, for I could immediately chalk out a programme of work worth anyone's ambition for a hundred and more Muslim leaders. Only let them not get unnecessarily into each other's way. In short our first and foremost task is to organise and if that has any meaning it means division of labour.

HAPPENINGS IN MUSLIM WORLD

I have only barely alluded to the happenings in the Muslim world outside India. All Muslims feel it keenly whenever a Muslim country is in danger. But the question as to what we should and can do to help is full of difficulties and complexities.

Ibn-i-Sawood according to the latest information is now master of the situation in the Hedjaz and it is said that in the governance of Hedjaz he is going to seek the assistance of Muslims of different countries. If so, we should proffer our hearty co-operation. In Persia we find that Reza Khan has assumed the role of the Shah. Should we rejoice over it on the ground that Persia has at last found a strong ruler who may be able to evolve order and national strength out of chaos and weakness or should we mourn over the fact that democracy or responsible government or government by the people of the people for the people has suffered defeat? The gallant Riffs and the brave Druses have our greatest sympathy and admiration but if we have to translate that sympathy and admiration into any measures of relief the best thing we can do is to collect money and send it to Mr. Syed Ameer Ali who will see that such relief as can be secured with the amount, reaches the sufferers. The most disquieting news is the award of the League of Nations on the Mosul question. The decision is pregnant with sinister possibilities affecting relations between England and Turkey, and let us fervently hope that what seems to be the desire of the bulk of the English people not to push matters beyond the limits of friendly negotiations will prevail. It is difficult to understand how a Conservative Government should have forgotten their party's old traditions of friendship with Turkey, nor is it conceivable how it can benefit England to have anything to do with a tract of country which will prove to them ten times more troublesome than the North-West Frontier of India. It would surely be wiser in England's own interest to help Iraq to find its proper place in a confederacy of Muslim states rather than extend the mandate and make her position in the Near and the Middle East still more complicated.

The Khilafat Committees led by Maulanas Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad and others have taken charge of this department of work and I have no doubt that with their special knowledge and experience they are in a better position to grapple with it than most people.

TANZEEM

The Tanzeem whose object I understand is to organise the Indian Muslims on a large scale so that they may work out their destiny in different spheres of life and protect themselves from the attacks of such movements as the Sangathan and the Suddhi has, I believe, been founded by Dr. Kitchlew who is devoting his time and best energies to this important work. It is a great task which he has undertaken one in, which he would require the ungrudging support of all who desire to help the community to maintain its integrity and position in the difficult times in which we live. He will evidently need a large band of enthusiastic workers and I hope he will get them.

NEED FOR A MUSLIM PARTY

I have already indicated to you the difficulties of the political work which is the main if not the sole objective of the All-India Moslem League. Men engaged in this class of work have to shoulder irresponsibility in the government and the legislatures and to promote political education of the community. All the three branches of work are important and none can be neglected without seriously injuring the rest. Nothing far-reaching can be achieved unless we seriously take in hand political education of the people. In this sphere very little work is being done at present and it is high time that we undertook the task in right earnest. What is most unsatisfactory from the point of view of practical politics is that we Muslims are an ill-organised body in the legislature and if we cannot improve our position greatly in this respect neither separate electorates nor Muslim Members and Ministers in the Government can save us. No time must be lost in forming a solid Muslim party in the Indian as well as local legislatures. That is the essential and foremost need of the situation. If we succeed in doing it much of the rest will follow; without it our political ruin as a community will be brought about by our own men. I say this without hesitation because I have seen how time after time we have owing to want of an organisation among the Muslim members of the Council failed to profit by opportunities which in the political world as we know do not occur everyday. And whenever we have been able to combine we have at once achieved our object. We were able to secure a separate electorate for the Calcutta Corporation simply because we were able to unite and thus obtain the sympathy and support of non-official European Members of the Council. The Swarajists had not come in then, to divide, the Muslims among themselves. Even when the Swarajists had weakened our strength by one-half, the rest of the Muslims acting together were able to save the Dacca University with the help of the Government block, the European non-officials and a group of Hindu members.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

I have never—not even in the most discouraging circumstances—wavered in my support of the principle of responsible government because among its many advantages it provides under proper safe-guards such as I have mentioned the best possible forum where the needs, grievances and aspirations of weak communities can be publicly discussed and suitable redress obtained. But without adequate safeguards and a proper organisation responsible government in the present circumstances may well result in political effacement of the Indian Muslims I beseech you therefore to organise your forces in the legislature, to form a Muslim party with a reasonable and well-defined political programme. Have a leader in each legislature who will express the mind of the party. When you have settled your programme of work, give him instructions on every important point but let him represent you as one united party before the world. We must choose a good man if we find one but even an indifferent man will do much with the party at his back. The essential need is that we should be united and if we are we have nothing to fear. A well organised Muslim party will secure victory whichever side it throws it weight if on the other hand we cannot organise a united Muslim party in the legislatures the very object of communal representation will be defeated for it presupposes that the community as such has views on important question which can be best represented by men selected by itself. We must also always bear in mind that communal electorates do not exist solely or even mainly in order to deal with purely communal questions but because it has been found necessary that the Muslims should have a fair chance along with other communities to contribute their political thought and energy to the development of the country and at the same time to protect their own special interests. The Muslim party will of course be daily acting with other political parties. They may at times form a coalition with them but they cannot merge their indentity in other parties without considerably impairing their status and usefulness as representatives of the community.

In choosing their political ally they will have to find out which of the political groups will best help their measures and the choice should be determined by a dispassionate consideration of all the circumstances and not under the sway of passions and prejudices. Let not matters extraneous to your practical programme of work warp your plan of action in the Council. You will not expect that any other party will hold identically the same views as yourselves on the general questions or whose action, in some matters which interest you greatly, you may not consider unfriendly. If that were not the position there would have been no need for a separate party still less for a separate communal electorate. There must be considerable give and take and it is here that the political wisdom and strength of the pary and its skill and capacity to negotiate will be severely tested. But as we know, success in such negotiations will depend on our solidarity as a party and our influence in the country. The latter depends on the political education of the community, and I know for certain that whatever be the dissensions and divisions in the ranks where men are engaged in a mutually destructive and insane form of scramble for power, the Muslim community as a whole will far more readily respond to political training than any other community in India. It is there that our true but amost unexplored strength lies. We want a band of devoted, patriotic workers to utilize that tremendous power. This work can only be done by the younger generation in whom all our hopes centre with such advice and help as we of the passing generation can give them. But for God's sake do not make their task, heavy enough as it will be, more burdensome and difficult by bequeathing to them a tradition of petty narrow-minded squabbles. With even a fraction of our mass power we can instantly stop that wild devil's dance in which some politicians are indulging and then proceed smoothly with the great work of reconstruction in accordance with modern needs.

I have already indicated to you the important general problems on which we are as deeply and vitally interested as the rest of India's population. Some of them such as those affecting the constitution, the nature, and extent of franchise, the allotment of seats in the legislature, the personnel of Government and the administration, constitution of self-governing bodies like municipalities, district and local boards, education in its various grades, relations between ryots and labouring classes on the one hand and landowners, capitalists and moneylenders on the other, agricultural and industrial development and so on, raise questions in which the interests of the Muslim community are either more or less in conflict with those of classes belonging mainly to other communities or in which our community is more keenly interested than the others. Many of those special aspects of general political and administrative problems are of considerable importance to the community and would require careful attention in the first instance of Muslim legislators, for it is mainly through their help and advice that the legislature as a whole and the Government would be in a position to deal with them.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

Gentlemen, we must bear in mind that political measures are not the sole means of building up a nation. At present we have not even a vernacular name for the people of India including Hindus, Muslims and others nor a common language. I submit to all for serious consideration whether we should not be advancing a substantial step forward if for instance we called the Indian nation "Hindi" and aimed at a "Hindi" common language. Here we must have a compromise. I suggest while we call the common language of Hindi we should use Arabic script, one great advantage of which will be that it will put India on terms of easy communication with her neighbours living in countries which after all supplied the most advanced elements of the Hindu and Muslim population. The Devanagri script is after all confined only to some portions of India and at the best provides a key to a classical language, the Sanskrit, whose unexampled beauty we all admire but which all the same is a dead language. Some may use more Arabic and Persian vocabulary and the others more Sanskrit words but that will make no difference. My suggestion should satisfy both Hindu and Mahomedan sentiments, but I am not basing it on mere sentiment. I have been emboldened to make it by an earnest desire to think in national terms and to bring about a harmony of outlook.

Gentlemen, you will permit me in concluding to make it absolutely clear that anything I have said in condemnation of some movements and tendencies is confined to a certain class of Hindu politician and is not to be construed as intended in any way to reflect on the Hindu leaders generally or the Hindu community. I have numerous friends in the Hindu community all over India and I may especially mention the happy recollection I have of the more than twelve years which I spent in Madras, the home of orthodox Hinduism, of the kindness, cordiality and affection that I experienced from them from the very day I arrived till I left the last station in that presidency. I have striven to set us both before the Hindu and Muslim communities a higher ideal towards which our political vision must be steadily directed. These are times big with the fate of nations and mark a turning point in the fortunes of our great country and our community both of which have claims upon your highest and disinterested patriotism. In such a time as this all petty bickering must cease and if we differ in our opinion on any question let us not forget that we do so in order to attain the self-same goal. It is neither by the English alone nor by the Hindus or the Mussalmans acting singly, but by the earnest and united efforts of all that the 300 millions of India's population can be led to a higher destiny.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FLUTTER AMONG INDIAN CHRISTIANS

(CONTRIBUTED)

A slight flutter of amusement mixed with contempt has been caused in communal circles by the publication of a manifesto purporting to emanate from the Indian Christian community. The manifesto, as its signatories have dubbed it, calls upon Indian Christians to rally round their brethren at the ensuing municipal elections. One is moved to enquire by whose mandated authority the signatories have issued this manifesto or whether at an informal meeting of self-styled leaders; perhaps in the parlour of Mr. Baptista's home—the manifesto was cooked and dished up for the benefit of the community which perhaps is expected with child-like simplicity to open its mouth, close its eyes and piously swallow the mouthfuls of extravagant nonsense served to it by its self-appointed mentors. We know the Christian community better comparatively free from the vice of communalism which has been the bane of other communities and the Indian Christians are not at all likely to be lured in this pitfall at this time of the day. The manifesto in question reeks with odour of communalism and is mischievous and impolitic. It constitutes a direct temptation to non-Christian voters to reserve their support for only non-Christian candidates. We wonder if Dr. Viegas has forgotten that it is the non-Christian votes which gave him assured support for the last quarter of a century. Nor does Mr. Baptista need to be reminded that the unqualified support of the non-Christian element brought him to the forefront of local politics when his Christian brethren looked askance at his political views. Mr. Baptista's "leadership" of the Christian community is only a thing of to-day. Apparently he has forgotten the lesson of the past in the adulation of the present. Apart also from its mischievous nature, the manifesto is really misleading. One doubts if the various gentlemen who are recommended to the support of the Indian Christians are qualified by ability and experience to represent with any measure of success, the particular claims if any, of the community in the Corporation Hall. Excepting Mr. Baptista and Dr. Viegas the other candidates appeal to us to be merely aspiring mediocrities. Dr. Cosmos Fernandez has been a silent member of the corporation. He has been an equally silent member of the Legislative Council but his capacity for canvassing is a fine art. Surely the Indian Christian community is capable of returning worthier members who can compare with the elite of sister communities. I appeal to Indian Christians to think, judge and act for themselves without the ingenuous spoon feeding of aspiring mediocrities and self-styled leaders. The community has for the last quarter of a century given its support frankly and freely without regard to party labels or distinctions of creed and caste and has received in return an adequate measure of support to all its interests.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing can be gained by going about preaching love and communalism and sowing hatred. If Hindus are for Hindus, Muslims for Muslims, Budhists for Budhists, Parsees for Parsees, Christians for Christians, how is the idea of oneness, unity and common brotherhood of man to be instilled into the minds of the public at large? How is the seed of nationhood to be sown in the ground, generated and fructified, if everyone is to be for himself and propagate exclusiveness?

The way they, our Christian friends are going about to bind together the various disjointed sections of the Indian Christendom is open to the charge of favouritism, as pointed out in an excellent and thoughtful article by the "Anglo-Lusitano" a paper widely spread among Goans, and is a great exponent of their views. Although the self-constituted Committee has put forward three Goan candidates against one each of Mangaloreans and East Indians, from a sense of fairness and justice it express surprise at the names of Dr. Cayetan Fernandez M.D. and Mr. Joseph Gomes B.A., Bar-at-Law being left in the cold.

It seems, therefore, that the methods adopted by the Committee are productive of discussions in the Christianfold itself. I hope the wise remarks of your correspondent "Cui Bono" will be appreciated and acted on. Can wonders be achieved by Christians voting for Christian candidates only. If the great body of non-Christian voters spite the Christians by resolutely refusing to cast votes for Christian candidates? Let therefore, Christian candidates and their friends cast off communalism and appeal to the suffrages of the general body of their fellow citizens on broad grounds and liberal principles and surely the worthy ones will come off successful, by their good work and merit, pleading for them. Yours, etc.

A. CITIZEN

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish through the columns of your valuable paper to thank the Indian press for the courtesy extended to me by announcing my arrival in the country on the 28th ultimo. I have lived in Kenya for about 12 years during which time I had the honour to serve the cause of my countrymen there in various capacities. I was appointed as one of the Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council in 1923, was Honorary General Secretary of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress in 1923 and 1924 and am one of the members in the Town Council of Nairobi. When in London in 1921 I was asked to give evidence before the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs composed of members selected from both the Houses of Parliament. I, therefore, claim to speak on the Kenya problems of my own personal knowledge gained by studying the matters on the spot.

2. The Kenya problem which is commonly known by the misnomer of Kenya "Indian question" has been in the limelight during the past few years. The racial controversy became very acute in 1922 and the feelings ran so high that the Indian community was actually threatened by the White settlers with acts of violence and direct action against the Government. The Wood-Winterton Agreement which "inter alia" proposed to give common franchise to Indians subject of course to certain reservations was one of the main causes of the discontent among and the threatened "Direct action" by White settlers. The White settlers here and there openly passed resolutions to the effect that in the event of common Franchise being granted to Indians, they would take direct action etc. etc. The local Government was approached and asked to take steps in the matter but they did nothing. Similar action on the part of the Indian community would undoubtedly have subjected them to extreme penalties. The threats of the White settlers, however, succeeded and the Government was cowed down and the Wood-Winterton Agreement was nipped in the bud without being allowed to see the light of the day. The agreement was looked upon by the Indian community as a distinct advance on the past situation and would have been received favourably after some demur.

3. In 1923 the Secretary of State for Colonies called a Delegation from Kenya consisting of European and Indian Members. The deliberations of this Delegation resulted in the creation of that fuliginous document, as Right Hon. Sastri aptly called it, the Kenya White Papers. The Government of India also simultaneously sent some gentlemen from India to help the Kenya Indian Delegation. I do not think it necessary to discuss here the details of White Paper. Briefly the White Paper laid down the principle of the Trusteeship of Africans as being of paramount importance, abolished racial segregation in township areas, increased the Indian representation on the Legislative Council from 4 to 5 members (against 11 European unofficial seats), reaffirmed the principle of reservation of Highlands for White settlers exclusively, rejected the Indian claim to common franchise, and proposed to restrict Indian immigration. The White Paper was rejected unhesitatingly by the Indian community. Towards the end of 1923 the Government wanted to introduce a Bill restricting Indian immigration. As a protest against the White Paper decisions and the contemplated legislation to restrict immigration the E.A.I.N. Congress decided to withdraw their representatives from the Executive and the Legislative Councils of the Colony. Upto'll then they held their seats on these bodies under the old constitution. The Immigration Bill was strongly opposed by the Indian press and the backing of the Government of India and the efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Imperial Conference of 1924 were appreciable indeed. The Bill was consequently dropped.

4. A full session of the E.A.I.N. Congress was held in January 1924 at Mombasa under the Presidency of that illustrious Lady Mrs. Sarojinidevi Naidu. Mr. Vaze of the Servants of India Society and Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi the well-known votary of the cause of Indians Overseas also attended. This full session of the Congress representing Indians of Kenya, Zanzibar, Uganda and Tanganyika territories rejected almost all the decisions contained in the White Paper. The eyes of the Indian community were, after that, riveted on the Labour Government which had just then come into office, particularly because of their solemn pledges as a party to rectify the wrongs done to Indians in Kenya by White Paper policy. The short lived Labour Government could not, however, do anything probably because they were only in office and not in power. Deputations appointed on all sides, the Indian Congress sought the advice of their friends in England and India. They also cabled to the Government of India and sought their advice in this dilemma. A majority of friends and the Government of India advised the Congress to send members to the Councils of the country, not on communal franchise basis but under protest on nomination basis. The Government of India promised to try for a Common Franchise. Acting on the advice of the Government of India and other friends the Congress in a Standing Committee meeting held at Nairobi in August 1924 and attended by delegates from all over the country decided on Council entry. In the meantime the Kenya Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the proportion of representation on Nairobi Corporation. Mr. E. B. Denham the Colonial Secretary was appointed Chairman of the Commission consisting of European and Indian members. After several sittings the commission unanimously recommended as a compromise that the Town Council should consist of 12 members in the following proportion:—

European Elected members	5
Indian Nominated members	4
Goan Nominated member	1
Govt. Officials	2

The recommendation was, however, turned down by the then Governor in teeth of all opposition by the Indian members and the number of Official members was reduced from 2 to 1 and that of Europeans increased by one, but this 12th member to be elected by the remaining 11 members on the Council. This was also agreed to under protest as a temporary arrangement for one year and the Town Council was newly constituted in April 1925. Five Indian Members took their seats on the Legislative Council in October 1925.

5. The bitter racial feeling has subsided I am glad to say, to a great extent and things are moving forward fairly smoothly now. There is now a marked change in the political atmosphere of Kenya. The European community has now adopted a somewhat conciliatory attitude. Sir Edward Grigg who was one of the staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in his tour of India in 1922 has been recently appointed Governor of Kenya in succession to Sir Robert Coryndon. From what little has been seen and heard of the new Governor it can be expected that he is not likely to succumb to the unreasonable pressure by any particular community. He is sympathetic to some of the grievances of the Indian community. Mr. E. B. Denham the Colonial Secretary is another reasonable official though rather weak.

6. Any alarming reports from East Africa should, I think be received with extreme caution, and the present peaceful atmosphere in Kenya should not be allowed to be disturbed.

7. The above few lines will be helpful in thoroughly comprehending the following Kenya problems which I propose to discuss at some length in my next letter:—

Highlands (Agricultural Area), Franchise Immigration, Economic condition and other kindred subjects.—Yours, etc.

M. H. MALIK

PULPIT PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista had written to the press some days ago that he was very sorry that Mr. Gomes had imported the Padronado into civics affair to rouse prejudices and that ecclesiastical affairs should be kept outside the turmoil of municipal elections. The facts that Mr. Baptista and his chosen "candidates" occupy church compounds and church school halls to hold municipal election meetings, and his uncalled-for appeal to vote for his candidates in a social "Demonstration" organized by the well-wishers of Rev. Fr. Pais, late Principal, Goan Union High School, and also the importation of a Padre named Rev. A. Perreira to propose a vote of thanks to the president in a public meeting held in the compound of the Holy Cross Church, to qualify Mr. Vas, a Mangalorean pleader, as a certified candidate for the "F" Ward, should at least now reveal to Mr. Baptista that his deeds are in open defiance to his own preachings. What ten Baptistas could not do, and a thousand Cosmos Fernandes could not do, one Rev. Champion could do when the question at issue implies the conversion of the mentality of the illiterate Catholic parishioners to vote for X or Y in a municipal election. The performance of Rev. Perreira in the Indian Christian campaign once more proves the eternal truth embeded in the statement that when communalism is he basic motive of a politician, priests are the readiest agents to get the mass to accept his point of view.

For Mr. Baptista to presume that by his certified candidates, drawn in from the three sections of the Christian community—getting into the Corporation an ultimate unity between the Propagandists and the Padroadists can be achieved is indeed ridiculous. Even a child will tell that an harmonious blending of the three sections of the Christian community is an impossibility in this city as long as there are two ecclesiastical camps, the heroes of which are out either to maintain the glory of the Portugal Government or the British Raj. If Maulanas and Pandits gambol in politics why should the padres keep out?—Yours, etc.,

TERENCE NUNES.

Pius Mansion,
Cavel Street,
Bombay.

CURRENCY NOTES.

ISSUE BY IMPERIAL BANK DISFAVOURED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Professor Duraiswamy Aiyer (Madras) gave evidence to-day before the Currency Commission. He urged the adoption of gold standard in India and the stabilisation of rupee at one shilling four pence. He disfavoured entrusting of the issue of currency notes to the Imperial Bank of India during transition period of the country's financial position. He pointed out that in India much had been gained by Government directly managing the note issue. The note issue was a source of gain to the State to the extent of the excess of interest and security in paper currency reserve over the cost or management of paper currency department. Government while transferring the note issue to the Bank must make an arrangement for the bank making the annual payment based on the amount security in reserve against notes, while active efforts were being made to introduce effective gold standard. There was something to be said in favour of Government continuing to manage note issue.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MEMBERS LEAVE INDIA ON 16th

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Indian Currency Commission will conclude its sittings in Calcutta at the end of this week, and it is understood will not examine any more witnesses in India. The English members of the Commission will sail for England on 16th January, while the Indian members will leave Bombay on 13th February. Evidence in England will be taken after the Indian members arrive there.—A. P.

SIR F. HUSSAIN'S SUCCESSOR

MOVE OF SIKH M. L. C.'S

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

No announcement has yet been made regarding a successor to Sir Fazli Hussain as Education Minister in the Punjab. The Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council are holding a meeting on the 10th instant to decide the matter. If the Sikhs or the S.G.P.C. or Sikh members in the last resort agree with the policy pursued by Mian Sir Fazli Hussain and Chaudhari Chhotu Ram then they will join the present Ministerial Party and any one who is supported by a majority of the new Party and is acceptable to Government would get the job, says Sardar Jodhsingh, M.L.C., in a statement to the press to-day. But if the Panth expresses disagreement, some Sikh members may leave the Sikh group and join the present Ministerial Party and thus make themselves eligible for the post. If none of the Sikhs decides to go against the expressed wish of the Panth and proves false to the Sikh cause then either there will be no Sikh Minister or the present Ministerial Party will change its policy so as to remove Sikh objections or some other grouping may take place in the Council which may make it possible for a Sikh to accept responsibility and also act in accordance with the wishes of his own community.—A. P.

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks made by the Standing Committee regarding the waterproof coats we wish to bring to the notice of the public and especially the members of the Standing Committee that the samples submitted by us were far superior to those offered by any other firm at similar prices. It is absurd, especially by those people who are not the experts in waterproofs, to state that the cheap waterproofs we submitted will not last two years. Our samples are still in the hands of the Municipality, duly sealed by us, and if they are placed before some waterproof expert and compared with those ordinary "English made" samples submitted by others of the similar price, no doubt, ours will be found far superior in texture and durability. If we had known that only higher priced coats are wanted we surely would have quoted 50 per cent more.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. MARRUT.

The Berar Provincial Co-operative Conferences will be held at Amraoti, on the 9th instant, under the presidency of Sir S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister of the C. P. Council. His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces will open the Co-operative Central Bank building.—A. P.

LIEUTENANT'S EXPLOITS

DRIVES STRAIGHT AT CONSTABLE.

FINED AND LICENSE SUSPENDED.

POONA, Jan. 6.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, had before him to-day a case in which the police charged Lieut Patrick Ludovic Graham of "I" Battery R.H.A., Trimulghery, with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner and also under section 353, I.P.C. i.e. with assault on a public servant and under section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act. From evidence it appears that on 19th Dec. last, the car driven by accused came out of East Street, and turning the corner, drove straight at an Indian constable on duty at spot. The accused, it is alleged, shouted out: "Hut jhaoo, you fool." and the constable had to get out of the way. On the previous day it was stated by another police sergeant that the accused drove his car at between 30 and 40 miles an hour, at the same spot, in the opposite direction and with the tail-light out. The accused it is alleged did not stop when called on, and refused to give his name. He was not also in possession of his license.

Further development in the case occurred when Lieut. Graham who had in the meantime gone on by car to Mahableshwar was stated to have resisted arrest by the police at Mahableshwar to whom the D.S.P., Poona, sent instructions that the accused be arrested and released on bail. It is stated that the execution of this order was forcibly resisted by Lieut. Graham whom the police handcuffed and took to the police station. Evidence in regard to the Mahableshwar incident, the Magistrate decided, would not be heard by him. He directed both the parties to seek redress in the court of the Collector of Satara though the police wished to lead evidence on that point also. It is probable that further action by both parties will be taken at Satara. The accused in his statement denied that he drove his car at the policeman on duty, but stated that the constable on duty stood in a position which made it difficult for the car to negotiate a turn.

After both the parties had addressed the Court, the Magistrate framed charges under section 279 I.P.C.—rash and negligent driving—and section 16 (4) and 19 (2) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Witness Lieut. Ripley, one of the accused's brother officers and his companion in the car, was examined, and the case concluded. The Magistrate, though it was past 8 p.m. decided to proceed with the next case against the accused and to give judgment in both the cases afterwards. About 9-30 p.m. Mr. Haigh delivered judgment. In the first case he found the accused guilty under section 279 I.P.C. of rash driving and fined him Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 under section 16 and 19 (2) of the Motor Vehicles Act. In the second case the accused was fined Rs. 5 for not having his license. Rs. 25 for rash and negligent driving and further Rs. 5 for exceeding the speed-limit. The Magistrate suspended Lieut. Graham's license for a period of 15 days. The charge under section 353 I.P.C. was dropped. The accused was defended by Sir Thomas Strangman while the Police Prosecutor Mr. Kunthe conducted the case for the Crown.—A. P.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

PROF. TOOD INTERVIEWED.

Prof. Arthur J. Todd, Professor of Sociology and History in the North-Western University of America arrived in India some weeks ago via Ceylon to study political conditions in this country. While at Madras, Prof. Todd met several professors and political leaders to gather all points of view on social and political conditions in India. He said to our representative that he was particularly charmed by the Minaksi Temple of Madura which he described as a splendid piece of artistic work.

On politics, Mr. Todd confessed he had been keeping an open mind and had no preconceived ideas. He was going to Ahmedabad, he said, to see Mahatma Gandhi whom he was particularly anxious to meet and have a long talk with him. He also intends to see Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru while travelling in North India.

In conclusion Mr. Todd said that the Americans were very much interested in the non-violent, peaceful and constructive movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

Belvedere.—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has sent Rs. 5,000 to the Countess of Lytton as a donation to the Lady Lytton Nurses Club. This sum was presented to Lady Reading as a thanks offering for her recovery from her recent illness by a donor who wishes to remain anonymous.

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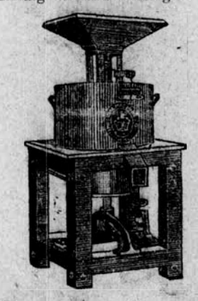

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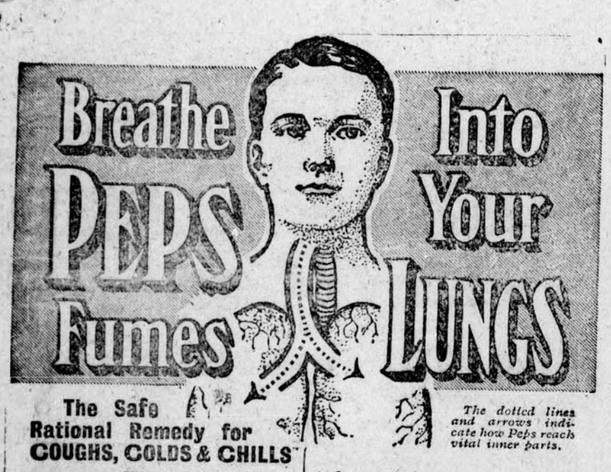

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Peps are the ideal and long-sought remedy for obstinate coughs, influenza colds, night chills, wheeziness and tightness of chest, sore throat, laryngitis, children's chest weaknesses, bronchial asthma, old-folks' coughs, bronchitis and other affections of the breathing organs.

Take Peps whenever you go outdoors into the night air, as a precaution against colds and chills. Also in a crowded assembly or travelling conveyance a Peps tablet in the mouth safeguards against infection from lung sufferers, and against many a deadly germ-disease inhabiting the dust-laden air.

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Peps

For COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

IP367

ALL-INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

It is resolved by the managing committee of the Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, to celebrate the first All India Day For Our Blind on January 24, 1926, and on a similar day, every year, as may be announced.

By such a celebration it is hoped.

(1) To harmonise, unite and consolidate all individual and spasmodic efforts made in India and outside for our Blind.

(2) To establish new and help existing institutions for the Blind in India, and to work them on definite, uniform, All India Line.

(3) To organise centres through out the country, with the Head Office and Managing Committee in the Happy Home for the Blind, at Bombay, and Branches, at all other centres, working for and under it.

(4) To collect funds for the All India Day Movement and to remit the same to the Head Office.

Young and old, men and women are requested to start centres, educate public opinion and make the Day a success.

This Happy Home for the Blind desires to house, board, clothe and reclaim the helpless, homeless blind who are now left on the streets of India. Those who have studied this question put down the figure for the totally blind of both eyes at 1,500,000. Then, again, there are double, if not a larger number of the partially blind. These are for all practical purposes no better than blind.

The schools for the blind are few. The blind on the streets are many. They are a mass of physical and moral dirt. Their direct admission to schools seems quite undesirable. They deserve to be housed apart at least for a time. That is the first step in their reclamation. This Happy Home for the Blind, wishes to supply this sore need.

The West has taught India that her blind can learn. Her missionaries, in the last forty years, have opened schools for them. These together with about five started by indigenous efforts number 16. They teach about 500 blind in all. They have taught India to take care of her blind.

The cause is noble. Let friends of the blind come forward to help these helpless, homeless, hopeless blind and leave them no longer to the mercies of the streets. Let the home serve as a half way house between the streets and the school. Let it prove that the blind can, in time, be taught to learn some useful occupation, some helpful industry, to help himself, who knows, to all the bliss of human life.

The Home thus raised by the united contribution of all may teach the blind to shun, for ever begging, and to take to a life, pure and useful, holy and happy.

All cheques should be crossed and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Happy Home for the blind, Bombay 7, India.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Amritsar.—Local Akalis gave a reception to 150 Akalis who arrived from Multan on Sunday evening. These were convicted in connection with 'Morcha' at Bhai Peru, but have now been released.—A. P.

* * *

Rangoon, Jan 4.—Information has been received that His Majesty the King has approved of His Excellency the Governor's promotion to the grade of a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Harcourt Butler had previously been created a Knight of Grace.—A. P.

* * *

The Health Conference in Japan under the auspices of the League of Nations has concluded and delegates from India, Dr. Sousa and Dr. Bramachari have returned. Colonel Mackie, I.O.S., who was also one of the delegates has returned to England on leave.—A. P.

* * *

Prof. K. G. Naik writes to us expressing his appreciation of the Maharajah of Dharampur's hospitality to the delegates of the Indian Science Congress.

* * *

The Secretary of State has concluded arrangements with the Board of Directors of Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway Coy. Limited subject to the assent of the stockholders for the purchase of the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka railway on the 31st March 1926 for £3 millions.—A. P.

* * *

An Ahmedabad message says:—Those who were convicted in Barejadi wire cutting and rail removing cases during the riots of 1919 in Gujarat and sentenced to transportation for life have been released, their remaining sentences having been remitted.—A. P.

* * *

Indian Civil Service Competition Examination commenced at Allahabad on Tuesday. There were 130 candidates.—A. P.

* * *

There was a large and distinguished gathering at the garden party given by the Agra Province Zemindars' Association on Tuesday evening at Allahabad to meet Sir William Marris who was received by Nawab Mohomed Yusuf and Major Ranjit Singh. His Excellency delivered an informal address advising the zemindars to organise themselves and to identify themselves with the interests of Zemindars.—A. P.

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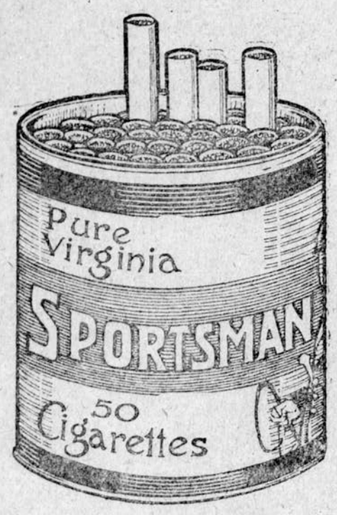

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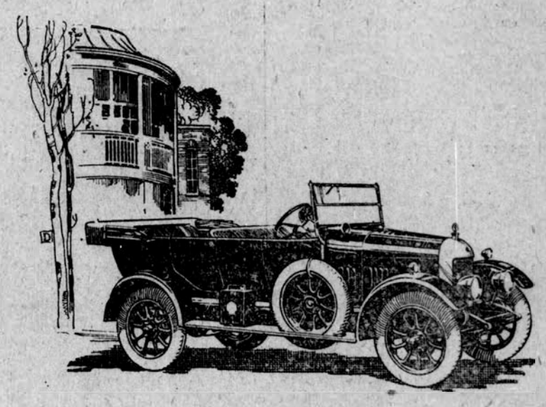

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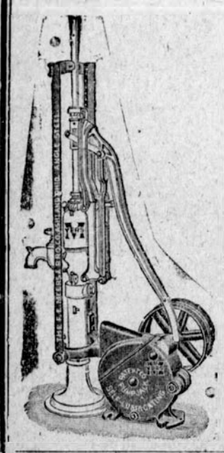

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